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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Serious Aspect of the Von Arnim Difficulty---Moulton's Statement Suppressed in England---War Between China and Japan---Spanish News---Progress of the Rebellion in Buenos Ayres.

England.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, October 8.—The Bank of England did not make the change which was expected in its rate of discount, to-day.

The reports of the Erie Railway accountants were published this morning, and caused an excitement in the stock market, Erie shares declining one and a quarter per cent.

MOULTON'S STATEMENT IN ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, October 8.—A letter to the *Herald*, dated London, September 26, says on the arrival at Queenstown of the American steamer with the papers containing Moulton's statement, one or two London correspondents telegraphed it to their papers. Subsequently the telegraph authorities stopped the transmission of the statement, as containing objectionable matter, and notified the London papers of the improper matter placed on the wires by the correspondents. The postoffice authorities also prohibited its publication. Before the inhibition was promulgated, however, several journals had received the report, a portion of which was published in the *Times, Standard* and *Daily News*.

WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, October 8.—The *Globe*, in its issue this afternoon, says: A telegram from Shanghai states that war has been declared between China and Japan. We are not able to confirm the report."

France.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION—VON ARNIM'S FRENCH POLICY.

PARIS, October 8.—The municipal elections will be held throughout France previous to the meeting of the Assembly, but the date is as yet unfixed.

The *Journal De Paris* says that Count Von Arnim, when ambassador at Paris, hastened the downfall of President Thiers and urged Germany to recognize the Government of MacMahon immediately. Prince Bismarck disapproved this course of Von Arnim and wrote to the latter explaining the reason why he preferred the policy of Thiers to that of MacMahon. The *Journal* says these are the letters of Bismarck which are missing.

GUIZOT'S WILL—CONVENTION SIGNED.

PARIS, October 8.—The will of M. Guizot is published. It commences with a declaration of his submission to the Reformed Church of France.

The Franco-German Convention, readjusting the boundaries of the frontier dioceses, in accordance with the political boundary of the two countries, was signed in this city yesterday.

Germany.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF THE VON ARNIM AFFAIR.

LONDON, October 8.—A special from Berlin says: The Von Arnim affair has taken a very serious turn. The Emperor has ordered that no stone be left unturned in the effort to recover the missing documents.

A special to the *Standard* from Berlin states that in consequence of the domiciliary visits to the residences of the friends of the Count Von Arnim throughout the Empire, they cannot communicate with him. "It is reported," says the dispatch, "that these events are connected with a forthcoming book, the early sheets of which are already in circulation in ultramontane circles in Munich and Vienna. It is now said that the missing documents number one hundred."

STATEMENT OF VON ARNIM.

BERLIN, October 8.—The Count Von Arnim had an interview with his son and a Government official yesterday. In the course of the conversation, the Count protested against the insinuation that he had published, or intended to publish any of the documents retained by him. He asserted that there were no State secrets contained in the papers. He also said that he noticed in the spring that there was a deficiency in the documents belonging to the archives of the Paris embassy.

A MODIFED DENIAL.

The truth of the report that the Danish Minister had delivered a note to the German Government is denied. He simply presented the complaints made by parties who had been expelled from Schleswig.

THE WAR BUDGET.

The *Spiener Gazette* says that the budget of the Minister of War for 1875 will call for 110,000,000 thalers.

Spain.

WAR UPON WOMEN.

SANTANDER, October 8.—It is stated the sister of Figueras is hiding in this city, and that a warrant has been issued for her arrest.

COMPLAINTS RENEWED.

MADRID, October 8.—The Spanish Government has renewed its complaints to France in relation to the lack of vigilance by the French officials on the frontier.

GEN. DORREGARAY'S RETIREMENT—SOLDIERS DISBANDED.

MADRID, October 8.—The *Iberia* newspaper says that General Dorregaray retired from his command in the service of Don Carlos because the latter refused to act upon Dorregaray's advice to dismiss some of his present friends and recall General Cabrera.

The Spanish Government has disbanded 10,000 soldiers whose term of service had expired.

Italy.

MORE VON ARNIM REPORTS—THE CAPTIVE SET FREE.

ROME, October 8.—The *Voce della Verita* says, in relation to Count Von Arnim's arrest, that there is reason to believe that the missing documents relate to the establishment of a new government in France and to the German interference in Spanish affairs. Monseigneur Tesdoli has been released by the brigands who had captured him, upon payment of a ransom of $10,000.

Turkey.

RELIEF FOR ASIA-MINOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 8.—The Porte will send at once 26,000 bushels of corn to relieve the famine-distressed people of Asia-Minor, and 11,000 oxen to plough their fields.

China.

LOSS FROM THE TYPHOON.

HONG KONG, October 8.—The loss occasioned by the late typhoon here is estimated at one million pounds. The shore for miles around is strewn with wrecks of vessels that were destroyed by the typhoon.

South America.

NEWS FROM THE ARGENTINE INSURRECTION.

RIO JANEIRO, October 8.—Advices from Buenos Ayres report that Senor Avellaneda intends publishing a manifesto relinquishing the Presidency, and that Senor Quintani will probably be appointed Provisional President, pending a new election. The Government troops are fortifying all strategetical points. The insurgents are assembled under Cannelas and General Mitre at Colonia in Uruguay, opposite Buenos Ayres. It is asserted that General Mitre will take the chief command. The insurgents have captured the island of San Martin Garcia. Ten million dollars have been withdrawn from the Argentine bank.

Marine News.

The report that the steamship Ontario, which lost her screw while en route from Quebec for Liverpool, had arrived off Fastnet is incorrect. The Ontario is now anchored five miles northwest of Kerry head, Ireland, in a very exposed position. Tugs have gone to her assistance.

LIVERPOOL, October 8.—The steamships Hohenstaufen, Erin, Indiana and Cornwall, from New York, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 8, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93¼@93⅝; for account 93⅝@93⅞. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 108¾; do, 1867, 109¾; 10-40's 104; new 5's 104¾. New York Central, 98; Erie, 20¾@20⅝; do preferred 53. Rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government securities, 2 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £451,000. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £412,000. Tallow 43s 6d@43s 9d. Linseed oil 28s 6d@28s 9d.

PARIS, October 8.—Rentes 62 francs 42½ centimes. The specie in the Bank of France decreased during the week 5,730,000 francs.

FRANKFORT, October 8.—United States bonds —5-20's 1862, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 8.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 8⅛; Orleans 8¼. Sales of 15,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000. American 8,000. Corn—mixed Western 25s 9d. Short rib middles 55s. Common rosin 6d. Others unchanged.

The Wedded Ones at Mansfield.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, October 8, 1874.

Lieutenant T. W. Fitch, with his bride, arrived in this city this morning, and was driving on our streets this afternoon. They are the guests of Senator Sherman. They expect to remain here a few days and then proceed to Lancaster, Ohio.

Buy White River Flour.

20,000 bushels choice old Wheat on hands, which will be used for manufacturing this brand only.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

Fair, Firemen's Tournament and Reunion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., October 8, 1874.

The Alliance Agricultural fair opened to-day. The time was mainly devoted to entries and other arrangements.

A reunion of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Battery took place here to-day, and on the arrival of the trains the visitors were escorted by the cornet band and the Grand Army Battery, with their two brass guns, to the fair grounds.

To-morrow, at two o'clock, a fireman's tournament will take place. Some eight or nine companies are expected.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Attempted Robbery.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, } October 8, 1874. }

Tuesday night, Frank Wilson, living a few miles south of this place, was awakened by two strangers asking to remain till morning, the night being dark and rainy. On being admitted, they presented revolvers and demanded money. On being refused, both fired several shots, one taking effect in Wilson's thigh. The firing brought assistance, and the strangers left without effecting the robbery. Their faces being blackened, they were not known.

Killed in a Personal Encounter.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 8.—A few miles below the city, to-day, one colored man shot and killed another in a personal encounter between the two.

Arrest of a Wholesale Swindler and Counterfeiter.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Pinkerton's detectives last night arrested in Brooklyn John W. Canter, an Englishman, about fifty-five years of age, on a requisition from Governor Hartranft. He is accused of being one of a gang of counterfeiters operating in Philadelphia in altering bonds from one to ten thousand dollars, in order to start a bogus insurance company. When the alteration was completed, the bonds were taken to Harrisburg, deposited with the Controller for examination, and application was made for a charter. Upon overhauling the securities the States Examiner discovered the fraud. It is said that Canter has been engaged in many swindling schemes, has often been arrested, and has served a term in the State prison for forgery. Under the bed in his room was found several forged bonds, a small printing press and some bond paper, dies, ink, plates and other counterfeiters' implements, which are now at the Central police office. Several of the dies contained the names of the officials of prominent railroad companies. The names of all the companies whose bonds were forged could not be ascertained, but it is certain that the Union Pacific, Central Pacific and Reading and Philadelphia railroad companies, and the Western Union Telegraph Company were among them.

Phelps Convicted of Embezzlement.

ALBANY, October 8.—The trial of Mr. Phelps, treasury official, indicted for embezzlement, was concluded to-day, and the jury, after fifteen minutes deliberation, rendered a verdict of guilty. Mr. Phelps was remanded to jail, sentence being postponed.

Lynch Law in Mississippi.

HOLLY SPRINGS, October 8.—Last night a mob of negroes, numbering about forty, took James Perkins and Wm. Ravenswood colored, from jail and shot them dead, thereby avenging the death of Mack Hill. It was done so quietly that few knew of it until this morning. All quiet now.

Body-Snatching at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 8.—The grave of Mrs. Richard J. Carey, at the Holy Cross cemetery, was robbed Tuesday night. The casket, outside coffin and shroud were left lying on the ground. The officers to-day visited the Medical College with a search warrant, and found the body with four others. The students were surprised while at work dissecting them. Fifty-nine students were arrested and taken in a procession to the police court. Justice Nash released them on parole, to appear when wanted. There is much excitement over the affair.

Highway Robbery in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, October 8.—A Galveston *News'* special from Paris, Texas, dated October 8, says that the stagecoach coming from Brookston was stopped by three masked men last night, four miles west of this place, and the passengers were robbed. The robbers secured three hundred and twenty-five dollars in money, two valuable gold watches, and two silver watches. J. M. Smith, Cashier of the Merchants and Planters' Bank, had a package containing four thousand dollars, a fine gold watch and chain, and a diamond pin, which his wife hid behind the cushions of the stage, and they were not found by the robbers. The party claimed to be the same that robbed the Hot Springs stage, and the trains at Gad's Hill. The Sheriff organized a large posse and started in pursuit. The mail was not touched.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 8, 1874.

FUNERAL OF MARK SMITH.

The committee having in charge the remains of the late Mark Smith announce that the funeral will take place Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., at the "Little Church Around the Corner," Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector. The following have been chosen pall-bearers: A. Oakey Hall, Lester Wallack, Whitelaw Reid, Max Strakosh, William Stuart, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Wm. Winter, H. D. Palmer, H. C. Jarrett, Douglas Taylor and A. M. Palmer.

LETTER FROM CHARLES O'CONOR.

The *Herald* publishes a long letter from Charles O'Conor, the eminent lawyer of this city, in reply to the argument of Reverdy Johnson on the Louisiana question. He criticises the position taken by Johnson in arguing that though Kellogg's claim is illegitimate, the President's decision in the case is irrevocable. O'Conor quotes numerous authorities, and argues to show the President can and should reconsider his decision in placing and upholding Kellogg in the chair of State in Louisiana.

CONVENTION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS.

At the tenth annual convention of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, yesterday, nearly every section of the country was represented. A resolution was submitted by the Executive Committee in opposition to the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada, it being prejudicial to the wool industry of the country, and was adopted unanimously.

SMALL HOLE OUT OF A LIBEL SUIT.

A libel suit has been instituted in the Court of Common Pleas by Cyrus Williams against the New York *Nation*, to recover damages for an article which appeared in that paper charging him with "salting" the Little Emma mine, by which parties were deceived into purchasing stock. The case came up before Judge Robinson today, on a motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that it nowhere avers that "salting" is anything more than a legitimate mining transaction, or that the plaintiff's character could be injured by such a charge. The decision is reserved.

FORSTER AND FOWELL BUXTON IN NEW YORK.

The Right Hon. William Forster, M. P., and Sir Fowell Buxton, of England, have arrived in this city.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Arrived—The steamships St. Laurient, from Brest; *C. F. Funck, from* New Castle, England, and *State of Maine, from* Glasgow, have arrived.

FIRE RECORD.

Church Burned at Bridgeport Pa—$10,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., October 8, 1874.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Bridgeport, opposited this place, was burned to the ground this morning about four o'clock with all the contents, including a fine organ. There was a fire in the church last evening, but the conflagration having started in a remote part of the building, it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is ten thousand dollars.

Destructive Fire in New York—Two Lives Lost—Loss, $188,000.

NEW YORK, October 8.—This afternoon a fire broke out in a three-story brick building, including Nos. 516 to 530 West Twenty-fifth street, occupied by the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, and spread with such rapidity that a large number of men and girls employed in the building were unable to escape by the stairways, and had to jump for their lives from the second-story windows. Among them was John Brennan, whose clothes took fire and he was so terribly burned that his life is despaired of. The walls of the manufactory, which were of poor construction, fell soon after the fire commenced, crushing in the roof of a two-story brick tenement in the rear of the factory. Patrick Galligan, who occupied the upper floor, was crushed to death. The loss of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company is estimated at $150,000; insured for $160,000. The loss on the building, which belongs to the Brown-Lillienthal estate, is estimated at $30,000. The buildings Nos. 525 to 531 West Twenty-fourth street, occupied by the Combination Rubber Company, were damaged to the extent of $5,000. Several of the adjoining buildings were damaged by fire and water to the amount of $3,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from the boiling over of inflammable material used in the preparation of rubber.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE COMING WARRIOR.

The Future American Strategist.

SCHURZ SHUT OUT.

Operations of the Redemption Agency.

FRESH SWINDLING BY INDIAN AGENTS.

General News from the Capital.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1874.

The Military Genius of the Future.

A letter was received at the White House this morning addressed to President Grant from an ambitious father in Indiana, who requests that the name of his son, now four years of age, be placed on the list of eligible candidates for appointment to West Point. The writer adds that he is extremely solicitous that the rising youth shall receive a military education, inasmuch "as it is in him," and makes the application thus early that when the youngster arrives at the proper age to chew cartridges he may go right into business.

Schurz's Chances.

Missouri politicians, lately arrived here, say that whatever slight prospects Senator Schurz may have had of re-election, are now effectually dissipated.

Heavy Coin Receipts.

The coin receipts at the Treasury have been very heavy during the last week, averaging more than half a million dollars daily.

The Redemption Agency.

The semi-official announcement that the redemption agency will resume operations in a few days, is meeting with much satisfaction. The partial trial of the system has been sufficient to prove its value. The average amount of bank notes received at the Treasury up to the time when redemption was suspended was two million dollars weekly. In the trade of bankers National bank circulation would go through the Treasury about once every three years.

Swindling the Indians.

Intelligence from Cheyenne represents that rascally Indian Agents are swindling the Sioux out of their rations and clothing, thus paving the way for fresh Indian complications and possibly for a war with the most formidable tribe on the plains.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1874.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

In compliance with the request of Secretary Belknap, made yesterday upon General Sheridan, to detach a regiment of troops from his department for duty in the South, that officer yesterday issued orders directing the Thirteenth Infantry, commanded by Colonel P. R. De Trobriand, to report for duty in that department. The Secretary of War this morning received a telegram announcing that six companies of the regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Morrow, had started for the South, and that the other companies will follow as soon as they can be collected.

REPORT ON ALASKA.

Special Agent Elliott, who was sent some months ago to Alaska to visit the Seal Islands, and to examine into the seal and fur business, and condition of affairs generally in that section, has returned, and reported to Secretary Bristow to-day. His report has not yet been drawn up, but it is understood that the charges against resident Agent Bryant and urge his removal on the ground that he is corrupt.

ROBESON ON THE WING.

Secretary Robeson, who arrived last night, was at the Navy Department for a short time to-day, and leaves this afternoon for Massachusetts.

Ohio Crop Reports.

COLUMBUS, O., October 8.—Gentlemen versed in farming matters, who have been traveling in Central, Western, Southwestern and Northern Ohio, make much more favorable reports on the crops than have been sent out by the Agricultural Department. The drought still continues to some extent. The wheat and rye are already well up, and they are looking well. In Union, Marion and Delaware counties, and eastward toward the river, there is very little corn, but in the other sections mentioned, the prospect is one of abundance. The average is greater than last year, and though the percentage of bushels is less to the acre, the corn is very solid and will weigh well. The dry weather has matured the crop and the fodder has been entirely secured. The improved corn returns, and the high prices of hogs are resulting in increased feeding, thus promising a greater number of pounds of pork than had been calculated on.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Lower Lakes and Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southerly and southwesterly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States, slightly higher barometer, slight northwesterly winds, slightly cooler, clearing and clear weather.

St. Louis took a holiday yesterday in honor of its fair.

The anniversary of the biggest Chicago fire is to be observed in that city to-day.

Thos. J. Martin was elected President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, yesterday.

The fourth day of the fall meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association was got over safely yesterday.

Ned McDill, a well known telegraph official of Indiana, was run over and killed by a railroad train at Rosedale Mission yesterday.

The Biglin-Ten Eyck boat race, which was to have taken place at Nyack, New York, yesterday, was postponed until eight o'clock this morning.

Counterfeits on the Traders' National Bank, and the Merchants' Bank of Chicago, are in circulation at New Orleans.

Chicago Episcopalians are petitioning against the confirmation of Dr. George F. Seymour as Bishop of Illinois, on account of his extremely High-Church principles.

Senator Thurman, of Ohio, delivered an address at the Maryland State fair, at Pimlico, yesterday, before the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association. About five thousand persons were present.

In the Circuit Court of Cook county, Illinois, yesterday, at Chicago, Judge Williams appointed O. H. Horton as receiver of the Great Western Telegraph Company in the suit of Terwilliger against that company.

The Fire Engineers' Convention at St. Louis, yesterday continued the discussion of the means for the prevention and suppresion of fires. They were banqueted in the evening by the Underwriters of St. Louis. The convention adjourned *sine die* yesterday.

The Grand Jury at Salt Lake, yesterday, indicted one of their own number, Thos. E. Ricks, for lacivious cohabitation. He is charged with having five wives, three of whom were married to him since 1862. His own daughter was one of the principal witnesses against him.

President Grant and party, accompanied by General Sherman, will leave St. Louis to-morrow morning for a visit to the Indian Territory, and will go as far as Denison, Texas. Returning, the Presidential party will go to Kansas City and Leavenworth, thence to Springfield, Illinois, where they will assist in the inauguration of the Lincoln Monument.

At the annual meeting of the stock and bondholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company held yesterday in Cincinnati, Sir Alexander Galt, of Montreal, and John D. Prince, of New York, were elected directors in place of W. S. Aspinwall and Larz Anderson, resigned. At a subsequent meeting Mr. Galt was elected president and Daniel Torrence, re-elected director. Daniel Torrence, Fred Schumacher, John King, Jr., Sir Alexander Galt and John D. Prince were constituted the executive finance committee.

A collision occurred yesterday morning at the intersection of the Corning and Northwestern Pennsylvania railroads, near Philadelphia, between a coal train on the former, and a way train on the latter road. The engine of the coal train struck the passenger train between the baggage car and first passenger car, and two passenger cars were thrown into the ditch. Fortunately no lives were lost, although several persons had limbs broken and were otherwise injured. A mistake in the signals, was the cause of the accident.

Duff's College.

Evening class now open.

THE SOUTH.

Decision in the Sumter County, Alabama, Case.

MOBILE, October 8.—The Commissioner rendered his decision in the Sumter county case this afternoon, committing Renfroe and Bullock to jail without bail, and discharging Hillman. The Commissioner refused to enter into the constitutionality of the law, and based his decision upon the fact that while the evidence establishing an *alibi* in the cases of Bullock and Renfroe was strong, there was testimony enough to justify their commitment. After the decision and before it was carried into effect, the United States District Attorney refused to Commissioner to hold Hillman until a new affidavit charging him with the whipping of Wilson Doyle could be prepared, and a warrant issued for his arrest. This the Commissioner refused to do. Subsequently Hillman told the District Attorney that he would appear and give bail to answer this new charge.

INTIMIDATION IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, October 8.—Frank Morey, Congressman from the Fifth district, sent a communication to E. B. Packard, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, in which he states that intimidation, organized and thorough, prevails in the parish of Union to such an extent that not more than three hundred of the colored voters will register. He states further that a similar state of things exists in Claiborne, Lincoln, Jackson and Franklin parishes.

POLITICAL.

State.

THE CAMPAIGN IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., October 7, 1874.

In one of the late issues of the Clarion *Democrat*, there was published a story in regard to alleged ill treatment of General White by Judge Cook, of Forest county. The Forest *Press*, the Democratic paper of that county, comes out and pronounces it untrue, on the authority of Judge Cook, so we have a beautiful state of affairs: one Democratic paper circulating lies, while another follows up to contradict them. The *Democrat*, evidently to avenge itself on Mr. Jenks, its candidate for Congress, for telling the editor of that paper to keep quiet, that it was doing the party, now comes out and charges on Mr. Jenks that he is in favor of an unbridled press, and in favor of turning out newspapers like a wild beast, by party, because and simply because of his social and private character people in their social and private character people in their family relations, without holding editors to a strict account, and says General White is opposed to this. I would not believe this on the statement of the *Democrat*, but since it has the indorsement of the Forest *Press*, it may be true.

As yet, no one has had the pluck to attack the political record of Gen. White. Ten years in the Senate and his record so pure that the most malignant of his political enemies have not discovered anything in his record to attack. A man with such a record in the Senate may well be trusted in Congress. Some of his enemies started the story here that he was a salary grabber, but when they reached the records they found that while in the Constitutional Convention he uniformly voted against large salaries and especially voted against allowing $2,500 to members of that Convention, and found, further, that he refused to take the pay as a member of that Convention, but took pay as Senator, by which he threw away $7,500 and saved $1,000. No wonder Democratic papers have nothing to say about Gen. White's political record, and consequently have to resort to the most villainous lies to injure his private character. I must be allowed here to state the the *Jeffersonian*, the Democratic paper at this place, has so far pursued an honorable and dignified course in this campaign.

The Democrats are playing the sly dodge here, and expect to carry the election in a quiet way. Last Saturday there was a meeting of the Democratic County Committee here, at which there was quite a gathering of the faithful, and the plan of the campaign was laid out. Seeing that the people have no confidence in that party, they are to say nothing in the campaign which will excite Republicans, but to keep harping on hard times and corruption, and thus get Republicans to either stay away from the election or else, for the sake of change, to vote the Democratic ticket. But the people think that to seek for purity in a party which received its lessons in honesty and purity from Tweed, and that brought on the panic of 1857, and previous panics, and to trust the affairs of this nation in the hands of a party which tried to destroy it, would not be the safest thing in this world. However it may be elsewhere, they won't fool Reynolds and Jenks in Jefferson county. The men who stood picket on the Potomac to prevent a surprise by Lee's army in his effort to destroy the Union are wide enough awake not to allow his sympathizers to govern this country hereafter. A. P. H.

The following advertisement appears in the "Personal" column of a New York paper: "Faith still the same; firm as a rock; Tilden sails in the tricky ship through the troubled waters to bring back the downward voyager. Communicate through personals." Who is the absent voyager? Connolly, Sweeney or Fields?—*Philadelphia City Item.*

And now Andy Johnson joins the noble army of repudiators. He says the bondholders have received more money in interest than they originally invested, and he reasons from this fact that the nation ought to deny its debt. Johnson, by the way, will appear anxiously to reach the Senate, gives an unusually ridiculous exhibition of himself this fall.

It leaks out (through Democratic detectives) that the people of New York have been governed for two years by a forger and a murderer. The villain's name is Dix. Seventy odd years ago he escaped from prison in England, and, coming to this country under an assumed name, wormed his way into responsible offices and public confidence. His real name is John A. Shepard, familiar to his pals as "Jack" Shepard. The Rochester *Union* has the full particulars of this shocking disclosure.

Indiana.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION AT SOUTH BEND.

SOUTH BEND, October 8.—At the Republican ratification meeting last night, Schuyler Colfax presided and made the opening speech. He positively refused the candidature for office again. He expressed sympathy for the Republican party, and believed the party is as strong now as ever. N. W. Curry, the candidate for Secretary of State, also spoke. The meeting was large.

New York.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

BINGHAMTON, October 8.—The Democratic Convention nominated Edward S. Estey, Liberal, for Congress to-day.

Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., October 8.—The Democrats held one of the largest meetings of the campaign in the public square this evening. Hon. R. P. Raney presided. Addresses were made by General Thomas Ewing, Hon. M. A. Foran, J. E. Ingersoll and others.

South Carolina.

THE CONSERVATIVE STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBIA, October 8.—The Conservative State Convention met to-day, every county in the State except three being represented. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the Conservative citizens will best promote the interests and welfare of the State by giving their support to the candidate for Governor and Lieutenant Governor nominated by the independent Republican party.

Resolved, That we adopt as the platform of the Conservative party of South Carolina, honesty and economy in the administration of the State government.

The delegates present assert that the Independent Republicans are gaining ground everywhere, and the general belief is that with the full and active co-operation of the Conservatives, they will elect their candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and elect General Kershaw to Congress.

Kentucky.

MEANS FOR CONGRESS.

CINCINNATI, October 8.—John Means, Republican, was nominated at Maysville, to-day, for the Tenth district of Kentucky.

Virginia.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, October 8.—The Republican State Executive Committee has indorsed and recognized the following gentlemen as Republican candidates for Congress: First district, James B. Sener; Second, James H. Platt; Third, Rush Burgess; Fourth, W. H. Stowell; Fifth, C. Y. Thomas; Sixth, George W. Henderlite. From this it will be seen that the nomination in the Third district, by Another Smith, by one of the conventions held yesterday, is ignored. Candidates in two other districts remain to be nominated.

ELECTION JUDGES INDICTED.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court to-day indicted John E. Butcher, W. T. Traylor, J. E. Perkinson, Joseph McLeavy, J. T. Carter, Barrett Jones, F. R. Russel and J. T. Scott, Judges of Election in Petersburg, for preventing certain voters from voting.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

THE TURF,

Third Day of the Fall Meeting at Pittsburgh Driving Park—"Frank" Wins the 2:35 Race—Yesterday's 2:40 and 2:30 Races Continued Till This Morning—An Exciting Time and Large Attendance—To-Day's Races.

The third day of the races at McKee's Rocks brought a large crowd to the place, and much interest was manifested.

"Frank" won the unfinished 2:35 race of Wednesday. He took the last two heats, winning the race thereby. Time, 2:37¼, 2:35½.

The first race on the programme for yesterday afternoon was for a purse of $400, for horses that had never beaten 2:40, best three in five, to harness, for which there were nine entries, but "Lookout," "Granger" and "Gipsy Tom" were withdrawn before the commencement of the race, leaving "Billy Collins," "Mary Taylor," "Happy John," "Charlie Green," "Philadelphia Boy" and "Charlie Howe" to contend for honors and purse.

First Heat—After the word was given "Charlie Green" pushed ahead, and despite the efforts of his competitors, kept in the advance during the heat, winning the same. Time 2:35.

Second Heat—After scoring several times, the horses were sent off. "Philadelphia Boy" broke badly at start, and "Mary Taylor" took the lead before quarter pole was reached, and so continued till close of the heat. Time, 2:37.

Third Heat—After some difficulty in getting a start, the horses were sent away, when "Charlie Howe" immediately took the lead, with "Charlie Green" second. He kept the lead and won the heat. Time, 2:38.

Owing to the 2:30 race which followed and took up the evening, the rest of the race was postponed till eleven o'clock this morning.

The following is a summary of the three heats trotted:

Dan Hughes, Cleveland, O., b. m. Mary Taylor	2	1	2
E. C. Whitty, Toronto, Canada, b. g. Happy John	3	2	dis
J. K. P. Percy, Dayton, O., b. g. Philadelphia Boy	6	6	5
Wallace Pearce, Sharon, Pa., s. g. Billy Collins	4	4	4
Geo. K. Breck, Suspension Bridge, Charlie Green	1	5	1
Isaac Pauling, New York, b. g. Charlie Green	5	3	3

Time—2:35, 2:37, 2:38.

The event of the day was the race for a purse of $1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:30 in public, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. A great deal of money was bet upon the final result, while the pools sold readily with "Belle Brasfield," "Jack Draper" and "Frank" as favorites.

"Maude Collins," "Lady Johnston" and "Jerry Postell" were withdrawn before the race.

The following horses started, viz.: "King William," "Jack Draper" (under protest), "Kitty Wells," "Sally Lewis," "Belle Brasfield," "Captain," "Lady Mack" and "Frank."

First Heat—It was not until the tenth score that the horses were gotten off. On the quarter pole "Jack Draper" was a length ahead with "Sally Lewis" second. The two horses kept ahead of all the rest during the heat, "Jack Draper" winning the same. Time—2:37.

Second Heat—Again "Jack Draper" was two lengths ahead before the half mile was passed, with "Sally Lewis" second and "Captain" third. The balance of the heat was most exciting. "Jack Draper" gallantly kept in advance till the three-quarter pole was reached, when "Sally Lewis" made a splendid spurt, and they came down the homestretch side by side, both doing their best, and passed under the wire a length ahead of "Captain," the latter advantage to either, but the heat was given to "Jack Draper," while "Belle Brasfield" took second place. Time, 2:30.

Third Heat—After several attempts at scoring, the word was given. "Jack Draper" again showed in advance, with "Sally Lewis" close upon him; this position was kept by both till the three-quarter pole was reached, when "Lady Mack" pulled alongside, and passing down the home stretch, won, amid the heat amid the deafening cheers of the spectators.—Time 2:30.

When this heat had been finished it was found impossible to longer continue on account of the darkness, and the race was continued till this morning at 11 o'clock.

The following is a summary of the three heats trotted:

E. C. White, Toronto, Canada, g. g. Jack Draper	1	1	2
R. Johnston, Cleveland, Ohio, b. m. Lady Mack	4	5	1
H. E. Miller, Pittsburgh, b. g. King William	8	8	3
Lida Wells, Ontario, Canada, c. m. Kitty Wells	7	7	4
Isaac Pauling, New York, g. g. Sally Lewis	2	3	5
Rody Patterson, Pittsburgh, b. m. Belle Brasfield	6	2	6
Wier & Brown, Greenville, Pa., b. s. Captain	5	6	4
A. M. Wilson, Youngstown, Ohio, b. m. Maude	3	4	7

Time—2:30, 2:30, 2:30.

The steamer L. C. McCormick will leave the wharf, foot of Wood street, this evening at 6 o'clock, sharp, for McKee's Rocks, in time for the two races, which will be continued this morning and finished.

This afternoon there will be a race for a purse of $300, for horses that have never beaten 2:26 in public, mile heats, best 3 in 5, harness for which there are six entries viz: "Jerome Chief," "Happy Boy," "Jack Draper," "Belle Brasfield" "Cattaraugus Chief" and "Lady Mack." If the day is fair a large crowd no doubt will be in attendance. The steamer L. C. McCormick will leave foot of Wood street at half-past one o'clock, for McKee's Rocks, returning immediately after the races are over.

The People's Monthly.

The October number of this admirable periodical has been laid upon our desk, and when we say that it is fully up to the high standard established in the past by those in charge of it, we speak high praise for the number. Its appearance is very neat and the appearance is a very full index of the substance. The illustrations are good and the reading matter of the most interesting description.

Old Lady Missing.

Word was brought to the Allegheny Mayor's office last evening that Mrs. Lizzie Nass, an old lady eighty-two years old, had disappeared from her home and could not be found anywhere, she resided with her son-in-law, Henry Kimmell. Active search was made for her, but at last accounts it had not been successful.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 8, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.05	50	93	N.	Light.	Foggy
2 P.M.	29.99	60	82	N.	Gentle	Cloudy
9 P.M.	29.91	55	91	N.W.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer 29.94 Highest thermometer 62
Mean thermometer 50.5 Lowest thermometer 49

G. H. ROSE,
Sergeant, Sign

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1874.

THE best paying offices in the Southern States, at present, are the Coronerships of White League counties.

THERE is a man in Dubuque, Iowa, who advertises that he will go out praying with the sick at three dollars per day. The *Post* should secure his services on behalf of its party in this State.

THE New York *Herald* thinks that "all the signs indicate more religious activity than has been known for many years." Then we may confidently look for a series of sweeping Republican victories, this fall.

"SERVE our purpose, and we will praise you," says the Democratic organ, in effect, to the bolters of the Twenty-third Congressional district. "Praise from Sir HUBERT is praise indeed." How proud they must feel!

ALL THE railroad companies operating lines in Wisconsin are now complying with the Potter law. Nothing remains for them but the hope of a favorable decision by the United States Supreme Court, and they are not very likely to get that.

PERHAPS the most significant fact in the Ohio campaign is the absence of Senator THURMAN. That gentleman has remained surlily in his tent at Washington, or dallying at the White Sulpher Springs, ever since Congress adjourned, and during all that time has been deaf to all entreaties to come out and help his brethren who have so long delighted to honor him. His course has doubtless been consistent and of service to himself, but it has been a great damage to his party.

NOBODY except the *Gazette* could possibly have discovered, in a recent brief and respectful reference in these columns to an eminent divine of Allegheny city, an "attack" upon him. Not a line, not a word, can be found in the article in question which, in any sense or however remotely, warrants such a grotesque construction. Neither did we "assail opprobriously" the candidate of the bolters. Indeed, considering the remarkable courage which he has manifested in accepting the nomination, we confess that he has an unusual claim on our sympathy and forbearance. Hence we are disposed to make his punishment as light and his martyrdom as easy as the circumstances of the case will admit.

THE heaviest importing firm in Boston has just taken a new departure, in the way of providing for their clerks, whose main features might be copied with advantage elsewhere. The firm have recently purchased a small-sized hotel, not far from their place of business, which they are altering so as to accommodate their employees in the way of dining and lunching. By this method at least half an hour will be saved on each clerk's and salesman's dinner hour, and in return meals will be furnished at the mere expense incurred in purchasing and cooking the food, which will be the best the market affords. Nothing of a stimulating nature will be sold or allowed in the dining hall, except lager beer. One of the great wants of all cities is places where meals of superior quality may be furnished, cooked in a home-like manner, at low prices. It is, indeed, a positive need of our civilization.

THE Republicans of Pennsylvania will do well to bear constantly in mind the fact that they are dealing with an enemy inspired by the conviction that another defeat will bring ruin and death. Should the Democratic party be beaten in the battles of this fall, it will hardly dare to go into a national contest. Every consideration, therefore, urges the members of that party to win, wherever it is possible to do so. They will make special efforts to carry our own State, since success here will animate them greatly elsewhere. Our friends must understand this thoroughly, and make up their minds for a very severe struggle at the polls. The Democracy care comparatively little about their State ticket, and will readily sacrifice it if they can obtain a majority in the Legislature and the Federal members of Congress. To secure these ends they will strain every nerve, and against their efforts in these directions our Republican friends must be fully prepared. Forewarned is forearmed.

GERRITT SMITH has just written another vigorous letter on the political situation, which, although prepared with special reference to the needs of New York, is equally applicable to Pennsylvania. The veteran abolitionist epigrammatically characterizes the Democratic party as the standing menace of the nation, and insists that the good men in it ought to get out of it and break it up, without delay. With respect to the temperance question, he says, trenchantly:

"My old temperance friends complain that I do not advocate a temperance ticket. Whenever there is danger of the Democratic party coming again into power, as there was in 1872, when it cunningly nominated Greeley to catch reformers with, and as there is now, when, with hands dipped afresh in the blood of Southern Republicans, it is moving earth and hell to regain its lost ascendancy, my first duty—nay, my only political duty—is to oppose the Democratic party. This abounding party and is the murderer of the colored race, which we guilty country has so deeply wronged; and I would let all such become unchastened over I would, directly or indirectly, join this murderer."

THE "balloon fever" seems to be spreading everywhere. The sober Danes have contracted it now. Recently SIVEL, a celebrated Danish aeronaut, made an ascent and crossed the Sound into Sweden, for the sixth time this year. *Galignani* says that SIVEL has no fears whatever of alighting in the sea, he having invented a little safety apparatus which is of great service. He drops into the sea a sort of canvas cylinder, of a conical form, and held by a guide-rope to the car. It fills with water, and is kept down by the weight of the liquid. He throws out a little ballast and the balloon arises, but is retained captive a short distance above the sea. He can thus wait until a vessel comes to deliver him, or until he drifts ashore. Should he wish to rise again, he pulls a cord attached to the point of the cone, which turns it upside down. The water escapes, and the balloon is freed. The invention has been tried by him over twenty times and sea with perfect success. The British military authorities, too, seem to be affected with balloon on the brain. Aeronautic experiments are constantly being made at the Royal arsenal, Woolwich, numerous scientific civilians usually being present. Who knows but that we really stand on the threshold of the time prophesied by TENNYSON when he "dipt into the future" and saw

> "The heavens filled with Commerce, argosies of magic sails,
> Pilots of the purple twilight dropping down in costly bales;
> Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew
> From the Nations' airy navies, grappling in the central blue."

AN ARISTOCRATIC CONVERSION.

Naturally the conversion of the Marquis of Ripon to the Catholic Church has caused a good deal of gossip as well as some discussion, both in English society and in the English newspapers. Though the convert was never regarded as a man of great abilities, though he was regarded as a third rate or fourth rate statesman and as a weak diplomatist, the facts are undeniable that he was three times a Cabinet Minister and one of the most intimate and trusted friends of the chief of the Liberal party. It is therefore idle to deny that the Marquis was a very influential, and, as things go, a very important man both politically and socially. He is, it seems, closely allied by marriage with the BEDFORD family, of which Earl RUSSELL, the zealous champion of "No Popery," is the most conspicuous member, and this circumstance, it is easy to see, can not but give piquancy to the Roman Catholic feeling of triumph in the conversion. And this feeling is still further intensified, if that be possible, by the antecedents of the convert. He was not only a liberal in politics but a liberal in religion, his mental attitude in that direction being perhaps indicated by his high Masonic rank. was Grand Master of the order in England.

If a correspondent of a continental journal tells the truth, Mr. GLADSTONE has felt the Marquis's conversion as a heavy blow. Most readers of newspapers probably know that the late premier entertains a decided partiality for those modifications of the Anglican ritual which add, or are at least designed to add to the solemnity of worship by increasing its pomp and ceremony. It would, we suppose, be a calumny to charge him with a credulous Romanizing tendencies. Doubtless he is and believes himself a sound Protestant, but he fully believes in the old historical church and in the English Church's radical and vital connection with it, and also believes that the English Church might gain strength and influence with the people by resuming some of the pretensions and usages which were, to a considerable extent, laid aside at the Reformation. At any rate, this is the view of many of the Ritualists, who fancy the Anglican Church strong enough to wear Roman clothes without fear or danger of becoming more Roman in spirit than may be desirable. They do not call the change of vesture either borrowing or transformation; it seems to them a mere taking up of decorations and utensils which belong to their spiritual mother by the best of titles, and which, during a couple of centuries, have been unwisely surrendered to the exclusive use of the aged and arrogant spiritual grandmother of the Seven Hills.

According to the London letter-writer of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, already referred to, it was through Mr. GLADSTONE that the Marquis of Ripon was introduced to Archbishop MANNING and other prominent converts from the English Church. One of these converts (or perverts, as some call them) is Father COLERIDGE, a Jesuit. Father COLERIDGE is not a descendant of the poet-philosopher, S. T. C., as the *Zeitung* writer mistakenly says, but he is a member of the same family, a nephew, we believe, and he is certainly a convert from Protestantism, and he receives credit for having converted the English statesman. If one may judge by the language of some of the church organs in Europe, a degree of importance, which an American can with difficulty comprehend, is attached to the achievement. By the joy it calls forth, one may be reminded of the exultation with which, in darker centuries, the acceptance of Christianity by some royal personage was heard of by the Faithful in Rome. No doubt, the conversion of so high placed a gentleman does serve to enhance somewhat the social prestige of the Catholic Church in Great Britain, but it warrants no hopes of a general return of the English people to the Roman fold. It does not, we are assured, add a particle to the intellectual or literary prestige of Catholicism, as neither the thinking power nor the learning of the convert is such as to command a particle of deference for an opinion or a system of doctrine because he accepts it. Indeed, in the middle class and in the popular masses existing prejudices against the old church are said to be rather increased than lessened by the adhesion of an aristocrat who, in view of his social position and education, is commonly supposed to have lost his genuine English character and stamina before such a transition became possible.

On the other hand, the conversion of so important a personage just at the present time seems well adapted to encourage and sanction those measures of opposition to ritualism which meet with increasing favor. Of late there have been abundant signs to indicate the resolution of English churchmen to maintain in the Establishment the essential principles of the Reformation. Those who cherish a different purpose are, after all, an almost insignificant minority. It must, however, be admitted that those who hope and strive to uphold the church in its integrity have a terribly difficult task on their hands. That venerable institution—"with its Catholic ritual, Calvinistic creed and Arminian clergy"—offered in the beginning to its adherents peculiar temptations to cultivate indefinite conceptions of the truth it was supposed to teach. Even the Great Reformation, as it is called, did not move forward in England under happy auspices, "begun," as MACAULAY said, "by HENRY, the murderer of his wives, continued by SOMERSET, the murderer of his brother and completed by ELIZABETH, the murderess of her guest." In fact, the history of the English Reformation is said to be the first topic which adroit Roman Catholic controversialists bring to the notice of doubting Anglicans. Much is also made of the compromises of those and later days, and the same spirit of compromise is found to-day essential to the peace, or rather to the existence, of the English Church. Hence the toleration of all doctrines, from Rationalism to substantial Romanism, with the practical results to be looked for. It seems, therefore, likely that, while the English will remain a Protestant people, because Protestantism is in their bones and blood, certain members of the Establishment, brought under influences which it allows, and here and there exerts, must continue to seek rest for their troubled spirits in a more consistent church, a church which knows no compromise and awakens no longings, for the gratification of which it has no means.

Consequential Damages.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

The following is the account of the People against the Democratic party in addition to the national debt. It is one of the best campaign papers for use in the present campaign that we could publish. It is to be noticed that many of these items are annual, and some of these the very heaviest—as for instance the interest on the debt and the pension list.

Let this account be charged home in every county on the Democratic papers, orators, and management. Let them explain it to the people if they can.

This is money enough, of course, cannot take in the great items of suffering, death, prostration of business, loss of individual fortunes, mutilations, wounds, and greatest of all, perhaps, the widowhood and orphanage which in the ledger of the country stands charged up against the Democratic party.

But to the money account, which is an adjusted balance taken from the books of the United States:

	Dr.
The Democratic Party to the People of the United States.	
Joint Select Committee on Alleged Outrages in Southern States	$1,087 20
Investigations in Elections in Louisiana and Arkansas	20,000 00
Payments of Judgments, Court of Claims	489,034 70
Southern Claims Commission	52,880 00
Tribunal at Geneva	62,310 22
Expenses of National Currency	181,654 84
Expenses of Indian wars	2,906,883 92
Refunding National Debt	54,726 83
Cost of assessing and collecting internal revenue, including payment of drawbacks and amounts illegally collected	6,087,039 49
Repayment for lands sold for direct taxes	2,075 00
Return of proceeds of captured and abandoned property	1,960,679 26
Collection of captured and abandoned property, records and evidence respecting same	84,429 50
Refunding internal taxes illegally collected	1,507 14
Refunding proceeds of cotton seized	3,282 00
Premiums on bonds purchased in currency	5,955,919 99
Payment of interest on the public debt (annual)	104,750,686 44
Bounties	465,942 14
Prisoners of war	258,080 11
Pension list	29,000,000 00
Military telegraph	17,230 36
National cemeteries	431,219 22
Maintenance of steam rams	14,548 93
Gunboats on Western rivers	33,408 28
Providing for comfort of sick and discharged soldiers	1,305 79
Payment of stoppages of fines due National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers	193,750 59
Traveling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers	28,000 00
Traveling expenses of First Michigan cavalry	500 00
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States	2,000 00
Draft and substitute riots	45,792 81
Appliances of disabled soldiers	8,000 00
Transportation of insane volunteer soldiers	1,000 00
Support of Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, Washington, D. C.	72,000 00
Support of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands (regular and transfer)	196,756 74
Horses and other property lost in the military service	99,975 81
Reimbursing State of Kansas for military expenses	339,817 37
Reimbursing State of Kentucky for military expenses	525,558 72
Refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers	758,110 31
Defraying expenses of minute-men and volunteers in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	28,762 32
Supplying arms and munitions of war to loyal citizens in revolted States	945 38
Capture of Jefferson Davis	2,051 00
Claims of loyal citizens for supplies furnished during the rebellion	927,810 10
Bounty for destruction of enemy's vessels	133,802 28
Payments to captors of the rebel ram Albemarle	202,912 90
Payments to officers and crew of the United States steamer Kearsarge	141,377 09
Relief acts (various)	727,748 78
Total	$156,902,989 35

AMONG recent devices for paying the minister, that of a Utica, New York, church stands unique. It is a "cake-walk and necktie festival." Ropewalks have preceded necktie festivals ere this; but the cake-walk is something new, and its relation to necktie festivals is easily defined. The real object of the gathering is to raise two hundred dollars which is due to the retiring minister, and which, the announcement says, will not be given him unless this last effort produces it. Of course, under the circumstances all friends of poor ministers will speed on the project. But in this day of utter opposition to miracles, there is apparently a poor show for the man who must wait for walking cake and festive necktites before getting his pay, even if these two eruptions should be only fanciful descriptions of the members of the congregation themselves, as designated by their devotion to these extravagances.

For the nine months of the present year, 9,488 patents have been issued from the United States Patent office, which shows a slight gain on the monthly average of the two preceding years.

Until recently, the relative value of gold and silver was 1 to 15½; at the present time it is 1 to 16½; so that one ounce more of pure silver is required to purchase an ounce of pure gold than formerly.

SPECULATORS AT WORK.

Remarkable Competition in Buying Up Lancaster County Tobacco.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* gives an account of an operation in tobacco, named Thomas H. Grubbs, from Ohio, who came here last season and made a break in the market by running up the prices and by extensive purchases, upon all of which he is said to have realized handsomely. A few weeks ago Grubbs made another *coup d'etat*, which aroused the tobacco purchasers to the fact that he was a sagacious and plucky operator. He arrived in this city about a month ago, and without an intimation of his purpose to any one, started in to buy the crop of this year *green in the field*. He drove rapidly over the county, buying up the crop for what seemed to be to the farmers, good prices, and in three days he had bought up a comparatively large part of the crop of the season. By the fourth day, however, his plan had reached the ears of other speculators and had been generally circulated over the country, so that he is said to have driven sixty miles without being able to purchase more than four acres of tobacco, the most exorbitant prices being demanded by the farmers, aroused to a shrewd appreciation of the situation. In the mean time, however, the other speculators got wind of his plans and hastened into the market, some of them to avoid their presence being known, shunning Lancaster and other centres of information, and confining their operations to more remote parts of the county. The consequence has been that about one-half of the entire crop of the present season, estimated at 6,000 cases, has already been bought up at fair prices, and the remainder is held at figures considerably above the raiser's experience of the past few years or their expectations for the present.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Who will start the next "reform" movement?

It was snowing grasshoppers in Kansas at last accounts.

Jeff. Davis has become a Granger. Anything is better than nothing.

Equal rights to all. An Ethiopian infant took the third prize at a Michigan baby show lately.

The yellow fever is very bad at Pensacola, Florida—and in the neighborhood of the Black Hills.

A heavy decline in the prospects of the cotton crop is reported in all the States except Virginia.

Can't Weston be induced to engage himself for a five hundred mile walk along the Styglian shore?

An enterprising New York *restaurateur* announces "paroxysmal stews" as a specialty on his bill of fare.

"Chips", is the name of a Democratic candidate out in Indiana. He will pass them in on election day.

There are in all 20,800 Granges of Husbandry in the United States, with three quarters of a million voters.

Miss Charlotte Cushman has announced her determination to permanently withdraw from the stage as an actress.

Bradlaugh, the blatherskite English politician, was left at the bottom of the poll in the late Northampton election.

The triumph of the Democratic party in this State would inevitably be followed by a new crop of murders in the South.

An "air brake" for steamships has been invented in England, and, it is said, has successfully passed a test of its powers.

Work on the New York postoffice building is so far advanced that it will be occupied by the department on the 1st of January.

The Mormons are holding a little conference at Salt Lake City for the purpose of advancing the cause of the Latter-Day Saints.

The notice of the iron masters of Troy of a reduction of wages, to take effect soon, has not been acted upon by the employees as yet.

The ladies of Cincinnati are taking initial steps for having representation in the ladies department of the Centennial Exposition.

The odor of Brooklyn sanctity is so strong, that, when the wind is from the east, New Jersey people shut down their windows.

The once-famed United States steam revenue cutter Harriet Lane, transformed into a trim sailing vessel, is now used as a cotton transport.

A writer in the Cincinnati *Gazette* complains bitterly of the neglect the President met with in that city last week, on his way to St. Louis.

The discordant "squawk" of the wild goose is now abroad in the land as he winds his weary way to the South in search for a winter residence.

The United States Marshals in Alabama are actively at work in enforcing law and order, and their efficiency is not at all liked by the "chivalry."

The Republicans of Pennsylvania are not easily led away by bogus reform movements, which are full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

The Sultan has forbidden the exportation of cereals from Morocco for three years, which means he's going to keep his corn for his own Turkey.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims have taken a recess until November 5th, in order to allow claimants to arrange their business.

All accounts from Algeria concur in representing the development of the iron mines of that colony as becoming every day of more importance.

For several months past there has been no grain going to Europe by the "Great Water Route," that is to say, the Mississippi river and the Gulf.

In opening the Franklin Institute exhibition, the other day, Governor Hartranft very happily spoke of it as the skirmish line of the great Centennial.

General Shaler, of New York, who was invited to Chicago to see if he could make anything useful of that city's fire department, thinks he won't undertake the task.

Postmaster Jewell begs that no more letters asking appointments as special agents be sent to him, as there are now more in the service than the appropriation will pay.

A Democratic exchange says it doesn't know what "a raw Democrat" is. Wait till the Republican rod is laid on that party in November, and then you will find out.

Why can't we do it? The experiment of lighting railway cars with gas has been brought to a more successful solution in Prussia than even in this rapidly progressive country.

The evening school system of New York city will enable twenty thousand of its working population to spend their coming winter evenings in the employments of the schoolroom.

The Australian Agricultural Society is engaged in securing the co-operation of all the colonies of the Australian group in obtaining representation space from the Centennial Commission.

There would have been large investments of English capital in the mineral lands of Tennessee this year, but for the law prohibiting an alien from acquiring title in fee to land in that State.

The Secretary of the Treasury will shortly issue a circular correcting the valuation heretofore assigned to the Chinese tael, Austrian florin and other foreign currency by the circular of December 20, 1873.

PERSONAL.

Miss Honoro, the *fiancee* of Colonel Fred. Grant, is described as having most beautiful eyes. "They are the eyes of a Mary Stuart," says a gushing writer, "and as such are capable of winning the heart of a world."

A quite romantic case came up before Chief Justice Gray at Worchester, Mass., the other day, when Mrs. Mary Livingstone applied for a habeas corpus to get possession of her children, now held by her divorced husband, who took them and came to this country after the Scottish court had given them to their mother.

During a recent flood in Middlefield, N. Y., a little five-year-old boy, when the water had reached the height of two or three feet around the house in which he was, fell upon his knees and uttered the following prayer: "O Lord, I don't like this; take it away. You said when you set your bow in the skies you would have no more floods. Now, how is this? Amen."

Lady Dilke, whose death was recently announced, was a grand daughter of Sheil, the eminent Irish orator. Her ladyship gave birth to a son, and appeared to be progressing satisfactorily towards recovery until a relapse took place, and she sank gradually and expired. Lady Dilke had attained only her twenty-sixth year. She was a lady of rare culture, and took a warm interest in the political projects of her husband, Sir Charles Dilke. See was present at all the public meetings which Sir Charles addressed, and never hesitated to applaud him vigorously when occasion offered. It was she, too, that stood between her husband and the British aristocracy when he broke loose from it and dallied with Republicanism. Had it not been for Lady Dilke, Sir Charles would have been as far separated from English "society" socially as he was politically.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOME LEADING PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY NEWLY EXPOUNDED. By J. E. Cairnes, M. A., Emeritus Professor of Political Economy in University College, London. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Viewing this treatise as a whole it is an able exponent of the Principles of Political Economy, and gives ample evidence of the scholarly abilities of the author. Its candor and marked ability disarms ungenerous criticisms of dissentients. Professor Cairnes' views on free trade, of course, will provoke vigorous opposition by the friends and advocates of protection. The subject itself is one of grave importance, and Professor Cairnes seems to estimate the great work of other writers upon political economy, like Adam Smith, Mill and others, but he is unwilling, however, to fetter himself, but thinks and acts independently, though in such a modest and unassuming manner, as to command the homage of those who differ widely with him. But it is not necessary to indorse his sentiments on free trade; his arguments will serve, however, to show the ground on which like thinkers occupy. The work is divided into three parts—"Value," "Labor and Capital," and "International Trade." The first discusses the terms, value and price, and problems concerning value, supply and demand, nominal, market and laws of value. The second is chiefly devoted to the rate of wages, demand for combination, trades unionism and practical deductions. In the third part is shown the doctrine of comparative cost, international trade in its relation to the rate of wages, international values, free trade and protection, and some minor topics. The crystal style of the author, absence of technicality, and elegant diction, commends the work to all who desire a thorough and able presentation of political economy.

PHYSIOLOGY FOR PRACTICAL USE. Edited by James Hinton, author of "Thoughts on Health," etc. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

For practical, high-toned, common-sense views on physiology, this work is pre-eminent. It is admirably suited for use in families, inasmuch as it treats of things which frequently occur at every fireside. The hints and suggestions are of the newest type, and explode a good many vague notions on very common-place things. Instance the treatment of the ears and the causes which tend to produce deafness. The book comprises a collection of papers which appeared in England. Dr. Hinton has edited them with rare judgment, and Prof. Youman's introduction is serviceable to American readers. The opening chapter is on the brain, followed by chapters on hearing, sight, smell and taste; of the digestion, the skin, bathing, respiration, taking cold, influenza, headache, sleep, sleeplessness, ventilation, diseases of the liver, the action of alcohol, muscular motion, occupation and health, training and gymnastics. The chapter on alcohol shows the physiological effects and changes wrought in the body by spirituous liquors taken in excess.

HYDROPHOBIA. By H. Bonley. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This brief and comprehensive treatise of "Hydrophobia, and the Means of Avoiding its Perils and Preventing its Spread," fills a want, and may help to throw much light upon the subject, and its sensible and practical suggestions adds to its value. The author enjoys a wide reputation, that should command the respect of all persons interested in this study.

NIMROD OF THE SEA; or, the American Whaleman. By William M. Davis. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The vivid impressions produced by the reading of that charming work, "Dana's Two Years Before the Mast," in our boyhood days, still lingers in our mind. It was well we lived away from the sea coast, or we might long since have been a dweller on the "ocean-deep." A score of years have wrought changes in our mind, but our interest in the sailor continues. Mr. Davis has narrated sailor-life in a charming manner, and there is no disposition to hide the severe features of sea-faring men, its discomforts, wretchedness and fearful dangers. Withal there is much in this kind of life that suits the tastes of persons fond of roving and adventure. The book contains much that is valuable and instructive in whaling, and just the kind of information readers desire to know. The illustrations add to the beauty and interest of the volume.

HEALTH AND EDUCATION. By Charles Bunglay, F. R. S., F. G. S., Canon of Westminster. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

Almost anything from the learned canon of Westminster is worth reading, and those who have enjoyed his pure and vigorous English will welcome these admirable essays on "Health and Education." These topics are closely interwoven with religion, and are next to godliness. The topics are upon every-day things, and just what all classes need for information. The first essay is on the "Science of Health," in which his views on Hygiene are strongly presented. Next, "Breathing," and then Paper and Ventilation. Third essay, "The Tree of Knowledge," discusses stimulants and narcotics, very opportune for the times. He rejects the idea that the craving for stimulants and narcotics is a disease; it is only a symptom of a far deeper disease than anything which drunkenness can produce, viz., "of the growing degeneracy of a population striving in vain, by stimulants and narcotics, to fight against those slow poisons with which our greedy barbarism, miscalled civilization, has surrounded them from the cradle to the grave. The essays on "The Air-Mothers," "Thrift," "Science," etc., are excellent. Two or three biographical papers end the book.

THE HONEY MOON. Remembrance of a Bridal Tour through Scotland. By the Count De Medina Pomar, author of "La Religion Moderne," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is something singularly original in this work, combining as it does romance and a series of struggles upon certain theological truths, in which there is an effort to harmonize portions of Scripture in a confused mind. It portrays the bridal tour of a young Englishman, who had won and wed a young and beautiful Spanish girl, the inmate of a Carmelite Convent. Their journey to Scotland and thence to the Continent, and return again to Scotland, is interlarded with charming love episodes and legends of Scotia, with discussions of theology and different forms of religion. Fully one-third of the work embodies letters on the "New Revelation, concerning the Nature of Spirit and Matter, and the Construction of Bodies of Material Forms." It is very attractive in style, and the legends and descriptive part entertaining, and even the religious colloquies contain much to digest.

THE FORGIVING KISS; or, Our Destiny. A novel. By Moritz Loth. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This story is unique in some respects, and of a glowing type. It is an attempt to picture certain phases of modern American society, the scene being laid in Cincinnati where the author resides. The comparison is drawn between the influence of passion and society in Europe in contrast to this country. The characters which are most prominent seem to lack refinement, and the story is rather too highly colored, but with, however, be popular, for it is just the kind of light fiction which suits novel readers.

PEEPS AT OUR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. By Rev. Alfred Taylor, author of "Sunday-school Photographs," etc. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York.

The pictures are life-like, reflecting with photographic precision the lineaments and features of all shades of Sunday-schools. They are the product of a genius, and woven together in the author's rich, racy and crisp style of word-painting. Those who are fortunate enough to know Mr. Taylor will readily perceive that these "Peeps" are a counterfeit presentment of the man's mind and words upon a living subject. Nothing seems to have been overlooked, and the lights and shades of "Sunday-schools" are in harmony and the picture is perfect. Those who are engaged in this department will find this book a magazine of power, and a fruitful source to obtain useful lessons, in their delightful work. Mr. Taylor himself is a fine specimen of a *live* Sunday-school man, and is admirably qualified to provide instruction to others, by long experience and practice. For sale in the book stores.

DOCTOR OX, and Other Stories. Translated from the French of Jules Verne. By George M. Towle. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

We have in this delightful volume, one of Jules Verne's inimitable creations, and belong to the "Saunterer's Series." The principal sketch gives "Doctor Ox's Experiment," in which the slow-going people of an old town were roused to a high pitch of excitement by an extraordinary infusion of plenty of oxygen by Dr. Ox's experiments. It is an amusing *brochure*, and will sustain the reputation of this noted author. The smaller sketches will amply repay the reader. This series is handy with covers nicely attired in silk cloth.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $775,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

FARMERS, A WORD TO YOU.

Do you want good Cider all the year,
Do you want it clear and sparkling,
Do you want it sweet and wholesome,
If so use the Sulphate of Lime,

Made by James E. Nichols & Co. It is the only genuine. One package is sufficient for a barrel of cider. The later in the season cider is made, the better it is, and the addition of the Sulphate prevents it from acidifying. Thousands have used it with perfect satisfaction since 1858.

For sale at the Drug and Prescription Store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, October 2, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 929,808 26
Overdrafts	724 86
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation, at par	404,500 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	110,800 04
Due from other National Banks	71,450 09
Due from State Banks and Bankers	2,906 48
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	50,308 77
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	13,839 33
Checks and other Cash Items	30,353 57
Exchanges for Clearing House	32,147 58
Bills of other National Banks	15,074 00
Fractional Currency, (including Nickels)	2,284 06
Legal Tender Notes	126,354 00
U. S. Certificates of Deposit for Legal Tenders	17,837 50
	$1,816,907 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund	179,987 83
National Bank Notes Outstanding	356,750 00
Individual Deposits subject to Check	20,811 67
Due to other National Banks	92,119 17
Due to State Banks and Bankers	78,606 39
	780,170 08
	$1,816,907 91

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } ss:

I, William Steinmeyer, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1874.

E. T. CASSIDAY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. K. SCHMERTZ,
LOUIS MORGANSTERN,
PETER KEIL. } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business, October 2, 1874:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$316,249 26
Overdrafts	1,190 22
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	100,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	31,054 36
Real Estate	32,397 98
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	2,283 11
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,425 43
Bills of other National Banks	5,374 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	727 63
Specie	49 26
Legal Tender Notes	14,000 00
Five per cent. Redemption Fund	4,500 00
	$507,791 50

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	25,353 74
Other Undivided Profits	6,615 60
National Bank Notes Outstanding	87,400 00
Dividends Unpaid	133 00
Individual Deposits	196,369 51
Time Certificates of Deposit	28,380 00
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	4,049 65
	$507,791 50

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } ss:

I, John P. Beech, Cashier of the First National Bank of Birmingham, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1874.

CHAS. EVANS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES FAWCETT,
FRED. L. IHMSEN,
B. A. WOLF. } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, October 2, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,085,102 37
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	300,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits	50,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	103,847 40
Due from other National Banks	21,113 31
Due from other Banks and Bankers	671 10
Checks and other Cash Items	321 78
Exchanges for Clearing House	32,147 58
Bills of other National Banks	9,780 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	3,013 17
Legal Tender Notes	210,000 00
U. S. Certificates of Deposit for legal tenders	17,500 00
	$1,929,695 51

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	400,000 00
Surplus Fund	83,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	12,358 72
National Bank Notes Outstanding	342,800 00
Individual Deposits	659,486 68
U. S. Deposits	45,000 00
Due to other National Banks	204,196 93
Due to State Banks and Bankers	179,869 22
	$1,929,695 51

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } ss:

I, Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of October, 1874.

WM. F. ROBB, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
ALEXANDER BRADLEY,
W. M. YANKIRK,
JNO. F. DEAVO. } Directors.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGH

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 8, 1874.

The causes and the cure of financial crises have been discussed on all hands during the past year. The latest contribution to the subject is from Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, who addressed the New York Chamber of Commerce, a few days since, in a brief and comprehensive account of the causes of the financial troubles of last fall. He stated that the rapid change of a large amount of our floating capital into fixed capital was the main cause. We had, as a nation, engaged in railroad building and, at least temporarily, sunk a vast amount of capital in these works, believing that our rich lands needed but a good railroad connections with the Eastern markets to make them productive. It was thought that the railroad would give a value to lands otherwise worthless. In this belief we had undoubtedly added too rapidly to our railroad system. Such being the leading cause of the late panic we want to know how to prevent a like recurrence from the same cause.

During the four years previous to the panic, we used up three hundred millions of dollars in constructing railroads. The floating capital necessary to carry on the mercantile transactions of the country has become fixed, so that when it was suddenly called for, it was not forthcoming; the banks held what was supposed to be ample security, representing real wealth, in the shape of railway stocks and bonds. There is no doubt that these collaterals represented an actual expenditure of money equal to the amount loaned, but in a form that it is dangerous for banks to handle to any extend—the mistake was that the securities held were not bankable, and when the owners of the floating capital called for their money, it was found to be permanently invested in public works of various kinds. The conclusion, therefore, that Mr. Dodge draws is, to escape the recurrance of a panic like that of 1873, the errors committed prior to that date must be avoided in the future.

—The Commissioners appointed to wind up the Freedmen's Savings Bank have written to a correspondent that it will be impossible to say when they can pay the first dividend. They have now only $45,000 in the treasury, and $800,000 will be required as the basis of the first dividend of 20 per cent. It has been determined to close the thirty-three branches at the end of this month, and thus save at least $100,000.

—A correspondent asks what reliance there is to be placed on the Board quotations of securities as a criterion of the actual value of the stocks called, to which we would reply that by watching the printed reports of the sales on the Stock Exchange it will readily be seen which of the quotations given are *bona fide* and those that are made for effect only.

An operator wishing to make a low quotation for some stock, goes on to the board and bids for a lot at figures far below the real value. Although holders will not sell at the figure bid, the wires report all over the country the quotation thus made. As an instance, one day this month bids were made on the Philadelphia Board for Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds at 35, and the quotation was recorded. The next day a holder of these securities goes on to the Board and offers to sell at 80, and this quotation goes on record, each being about equally wide of the actual value of the bonds.

Unless the quotations given are for actual sales, they are not to be depended upon.

—From the *Ledger* we take the following report of the proceedings against the trustee of Jay Cook & Co., before Judge McKennan:

In the U. S. Circuit Court, yesterday, Justices Strong and McKennan on the bench, an argument was heard on the motion to set aside the order of Judge Cadwalader, appointing the 6th of October for a meeting of the general creditors of Jay Cook & Co., bankrupts, as asked for by Mr. Teacle, one of the creditors.

Before the argument was heard, Judge Cadwalder, under a rule of the Supreme Court, made a statement of the case, giving very fully his reasons for the order, and reviewing the legislation in this and other counties, on the subject of bankruptcy. He assumed that under the act of Congress the trustee has very much the functions and powers of an assignee, and that the election of a committee of creditors to aid the trustee does not give to the trustee and committee the sole control of the estate to the exclusion of the body of the creditors. He referred to the fact that at the time the petition was filed asking him to order a meeting of creditors, more than six months had elapsed from the time of the election of the trustee, and that no second petition had been filed by him.

The argument on the motion to set aside the order was commenced by Mr. Dickson, basing it upon the following reasons:

1. The petition on which it was made shows no adequate cause.

2. The order was made *ex parte*, before answer and without notice.

3. The requisite proportion of the creditors having determined that the estate should be wound up in the manner prescribed by the forty-third section, and their resolution having been confirmed by the court, there is no longer any power in the District Court to order a meeting of creditors for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act; nor would such meeting, if called, have any authority to make the resolutions contemplated in those sections.

Mr. Dickson argued that the act of Congress of 1867, contained provisions very much like those of the English statute of 1856, that the one was framed after the other, and was intended to operate in the same way, giving to the creditors three-fourths in number and value the power to wind up the estate of a bankrupt under a deed of arrangement, composition or otherwise, and that the body of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. having, decided, no interference could be had with the trustee and creditors in the settlement, if there was no unnecessary delay.

Mr. Sidebotham, against the motion to set aside the order, combatted the positions taken by Mr. Dickson, and was followed by Mr. McMurtrie on the other side, who argued that if the trustee and committee had not the power to settle up the estate, but could be interfered with by the general creditors, then there was no use of a committee, and the act of Congress providing for the same was of no value whatever. The decision of the Court was reserved.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 8, 1874.	10:20 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold.....	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	110	
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.					118	
5-20's, 1862.....	112¾				112¾	112¾
5-20's, 1864.....	113¾				113¾	113¾
5-20's, 1865, new.....	115¾				115¾	115¾
5-20's, 1867.....	117¼				117¼	117¼
5-20's, 1868.....	117¾				117¾	117¾
10-40's, coupons.....	111¾				111¾	111¾
Currency 6's.....					122¼	122¼
New 5 per cent's.....	103¾				103¾	103¾
Registered '67's.....					117	
Canton.....					50	
Western Union Tel.	80				80¾	80¾
Quicksilver.....					39¾	
Pacific Mail.....	45				45¾	45¾
Panama.....					100	
Adams Express.....					107½	
Wells-Fargo Express					79	
American Express..					60¾	
United States Express						67¾
New York Central...	99½				99½	99½
Erie.....	32¾				33¼	33¼
Michigan Central....					75	
Michigan Southern..	81				81¾	81¾
Illinois Central.....					90	
Cleveland & Pittsb'h					91¾	
Chicago & Northw'n	39¾				39¾	39¾
Do. preferred.....					69	
Rock Island.....					103¾	103¾
St. Paul.....	34				34	34
Do. preferred.....					52	52
Wabash, common.....	33¾				33¾	33¾
Fort Wayne.....	93¾				94	
Ohio & Mississippi..	28¾				28¾	28¾
Toledo, Peoria & W'n	30				30¾	30¾
Chicago & Alton.....					90	
Do. preferred.....					120	
Boston, H. & E.....					1¾	1¾
Hartford & E.....					125	
Hannibal & St. Joe..					25¾	25¾
Do. preferred.....					40	
Terre Haute.....					14¾	
Do. preferred.....					30	
C. C. & I. C.....					11	11
Tennessee, old.....					70	
Do. new.....					71	72
S. Carolina, April....					17	
Do. July.....					17½	
Missouri 6's.....					94	

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales.....	54¾	
Pennsylvania scrip sales.....	103¾	
Reading.....	34¾	34¾
United Companies of N. J.....	129½	129¾
Oil Creek.....	89	89½
Lehigh Valley.....	61	
Allegheny Valley.....	89¾	90
Central Transportation.....	55¾	56¾
Lehigh Transportation.....	68	
P., C. & St. L. m'tge bonds, sales		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

The market continues to have a good trade, which was to-day at about the average of the season. Values are steady, and we have few alterations to note in quotations.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls.....	1,645	Apples, bbls..	42
Cheese, boxes..	1,568	Corn, sks....	1,020
Barley, sks.....	200	W'n heat, sks....	632
Oats, sks.....	4,025	Butter, pkgs..	1,020
Rye, sks.....	170	Bacon, pcs....	1,120
Bacon, lbs.....	50	Hay, bales....	391
Ice, tons.....	40	Potatoes, bush....	1,345
Peaches, crates....	134		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There was a steady market at unchanged prices. Wheat is quiet at previous quotations, choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat is quoted at $1 20@1 23 ₱ bushel; Pennsylvania and Ohio white $1 18@1 20; red winter $1 10@1 15. Corn is steady at 62@63c for shelled, high mixed; low mixed 60@62c. There is little doing in old ear, which is held at 70@75c; new ear is active at 70c per bushel. Oats continue rather dull. We quote as hereofore, at 52@52c ₱ bushel for white; 49@50c for mixed. Rye is rather nominal to-day at 95c@$1 00. Barley is unchanged at $1 05@1 10. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: St. Louis $2 50@2 55 for choice brands of white winter wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old, $6 75@7 00; new do $5 75@6 75; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $5 25@5 50; corn meal $5 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 @8 00; No. 1 amber wheat do $7 00@7 50; red wheat flour $6 00@6 50; buckwheat $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl.

Rye—We quote prime timothy balel at $2 00@2 05 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 1 do $2 00@2 05; inferior $1 80@1 90; baled hay from store is quoted at $2 10@2 25 ₱ ton. There has been a liberal supply of loose hay on the Allegheny market. Choice No. 1 timothy sold as high as $2 00@2 10 on track; No. 2 do, second growth clover hay $25 00@24 00; inferior $20 00@21 00.

MILL FEED—The market is rather quiet. We quote at $16 00@16 50 ₱ cwt; shorts $17 00@17 50 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 30@1 40 ₱ cwt. Brown do $1 40@1 50 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90 @2 00 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

GREEN COFFEES—There was a fair trade movement to-day at entirely unchanged quotations which are as follows:

Rio, fair.....	23c	Imperial.....	50@51
Rio, prime.....	24c	Japan.....	35@ 1 00
Rio, choice.....	25c	Oolong.....	55@ 65c
Prime.....	22 c	Fancy.....	$1 00
Old Government Java	33 c	Souchong.....	75@ 85c
Java.....	32 c	*Mocha.*	
Roasted Coffees.		Strictly ch'c N O	32c
Rio, in packages....	20c	Choice.....	30c
Rio, in bulk.....	25c	Prime.....	28c
Java.....	37 c	Demerara.....	@35c
Sugars.			
Standard A.....	11¼c	Ex. white drips..	7½c
Standard B.....	10¾c	Sugar drips.....	6½c
Standard extra C..	10 c	Lower grades....	6@6½c
Standard yellow C..	9¾c	*Rice.*	
Fresh brown sugars	9c	Choice Carolina	8c
American extra C.	9½c	Patna.....	8@8½c
Atlantic C.....	9¼c	Rangoon.....	7½c
Culba.....	9¼c	*Raisins.*	
Porto Rico.....	9¼c	Layers, ₱ box..	$3 10
Syrups.		Valentia, ₱ lb..	@12 c
Young Hyson..	50c@$1 00	Currants.....	7½@8 c
Gunpowder..	50c@ 1 25	Prunes.....	8@9½c

BAGGAGE AND PACKAGES—Prices are steady at the following quotations: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 14½c; plain do 13c; shoulders canvassed, ₱ lb, 11½c; breakfast bacon, clear 10½c; dried beef, canvassed, 16c; beef tongues ₱ doz, 85 @90; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 9½c; do sides, dry 15½c; clear rib sides, do 13½c; clear sides, do, 16c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $16 50; prime lard, for summer use, in 4s, ₱ lb, 10c; 4 lbs do 10½c; buckets, do 11c; in 2-3 saddles, do 12½c; in 1 saddles do, 13½c; in 5-lb pails, do 15c; in 3-lb pails, do 15½c; in 5-lb do, 18c.

FISH—There is a steady trade at slightly easier prices for new codfish. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess	New No. 3..	$10 00	
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$23 00	Georges codfish,	
No. 1 mess do..	21 00	medium, ₱ 100..	6 00
Extra No. 1 shore.	20 00	Lake trout.....	6 50
Extra No. 1 bay..	15 00	Whitefish.....	6 50
No. 1 bay.....	14 00	Lake herring....	4 50
Extra No. 2.....	13 00	Labrador herring	9 00
No. 2 bay.....	12 00		

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12½@12¾c ₱ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, winter strained, $1 10@1 12 ₱ gal; summer do $1 05@1 07. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7¼c ₱ lb for prime, and 6½@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The market is quiet. We quote at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl for choice; $1 25@1 75 for common.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are 6½@7c ₱ gal.

BUTTER—There is an steady demand for choice grades. We quote choice at 32@35c ₱ lb. Mill owners holding at 30@32c; medium 26c; poor to common grades are quoted at 18@22c.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 40@2 50; medium $2 25@2 30; fair to good $1 90@2 20.

BEESWAX—Prime is quoted at 31@33c ₱ lb, wholesale; 28c in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—The market continues firm, with increased receipts. Quotations are as follows: New York Goshen 16½@16c ₱ lb; Ohio factory 16c; Sanitary 15c.

CHESTNUTS—We note sales at $4 50@5 00 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Eastern are dull at $10 00 ₱ bbl; Western $11 00@12 00 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7@8c ₱ lb; dried blackberries 13c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is firm. Quotations are at 24@25c ₱ dozen.

GINSENG—We quote at 3@4c ₱ lb wholesale.

HOMINY—The market rules at $3 00 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, 72½@75c for round lots; 60@72c in a jobbing way; No. 2, 52½@55c, as to quality.

HONEY—We quote 1874's 45@50c; 1873's, 30@35c; olds 15@20c.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Silverskins are quoted at $1 00 per bbl in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—Medium quoted at $9 00 ₱ bbl; $5 00 ₱ half bbl.

POTATOES—The market is firm at about former prices. We quote at 85@90c per bushel car lots on track; 95c@$1 00 from store.

POULTRY—We quote spring chickens at 50c ₱ pair; old, 60c ₱ pair.

PEAS—We quote green peas at $2 00 ₱ bushel.

TURNIPS—We note a fair market at $2 00 per bushel.

VEGETABLES—Timothy seed is in good supply. We quote round lots at $2 30@3 00 ₱ bush; in a jobbing way, $3 00@3 10. Flax seed is more active at $2 10 ₱ bush; clover seed rather quiet at $6 90@7 00.

SWEET POTATOES—We quote Jerseys at $4 50 @5 00 ₱ bbl; Baltimores $5 50@6 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 9, 1874.

THE FREIGHT QUESTION.

The practical settlement of the freight question is approaching, in a manner which bids fair to be very advantageous to the interests of Pittsburgh. Sales are now being made by our refiners of refined oil to go to Baltimore. The sale of 6,000 barrels to J. B. Tilford & Co., of New York, for shipment to Baltimore, was the first large sale of that character, and will pioneer a large and lucrative business in that direction. On that oil the freight by way of Baltimore is 80c per barrel, or $4,800, while by the rates of the railroad ring it would have been $1 75 per barrel, or $10,500. The freight on the crude oil, out of which the refined is made, would amount to $2,940, which is the amount of drawback allowed by the old route, making the total freight paid on the refined from the wells to the seaboard $10,740, or a saving of $5,760 on this shipment, not $5,700, as a morning contemporary states it.

Still the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio road as a shipment of oil gives a great advantage to the Pittsburgh refiners over any competity. The difference in rates makes a difference on the full capacity of the Pittsburgh refineries of $9,200 daily, or $2,870,600 yearly. But this is not all. Our refiners should remember that the transportation of the crude oil from the wells to the refineries here, is controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad. When the competition, to be established by the completion of the Columbia Conduit Company, is realized, which will be before the beginning of 1875, and over the present rates, giving our refineries an advantage of $20,000 a day, or $6,360,600 a year in their present fall capacity.

On this saving with the natural increase of business, with such an advantage will bring, and the still further reduction of rates which the competition of the rival routes would establish, it may be expected that Pittsburgh will shortly become, what it should have been for years, the center of the refining trade; and that the readjustment of values which such a margin will allow, a steady margin of profit, and increased consumption will be secured. The opening of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad to oil shipments is the first step; the second will be the completion of pipe connection with the oil regions. When that is done, the supremacy of our city as the center of the oil trade will be established beyond a peradventure.

CRUDE.

Crude oil fell off a shade yesterday, quotations being about 2¼c below previous prices. We quote United at wells 80@82½c; Union do 80c; immediate shipment $1 00 ₱ bbl. Sales as follows are reported from

OIL CITY, October 8—Closing: The oil market is a trifle easier and very quiet. Crude in bulk—6c asked. Sales: 5,000 bbls for November at 6c; 1,000 bbls for December at 6c refined 12½@12¾c for early delivery; sales 3,000 bbls October 25th 12¾c; cases 17½@18c for shipment; naptha 8¼c for Western, 10¼c for city. Philadelphia delivery—the market is quiet and prime refined is quoted at 12¼@12¾c for the first half of this month: 12½@12¾c for last half do.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 8.—The market is quiet and dull at $1 00.

TITUSVILLE, October 8.—The market is dull but firm at 75c.

ROUSSEVILLE, October 8.—The market is quiet without business enough to establish quotations.

TARENTUM, October 8.—The market is weaker at 90c.

OIL CITY, October 8.—The market is quiet at $1 00.

PARKER'S, October 8.—The market is quiet but steady; United 81 wells 82½c; immediate shipment $1 00@1 05.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.—The market is steady; U. W. 12½@12¾c; crude 9½@9¾c; cases, 16¾@17c; sales none. Futures—October 12¾c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, October 6, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens O Co....	Tack Bros, Phila....	550
Lockhart & F.....	Warden, F & Co. Phila.	250
Lockhart & F.....	Warden, F & Co, Phila	299
Total.....		1,325

OCEAN'S.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros.....	Waring Bros, Phila.....	400
Lockhart & F....	Warden, F & Co, Phila..	306
Total.....		706

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

REMARKS—We have before us the circular of a leading live stock firm in the East Liberty stock yards, which says that no cattle there is no change to note from last week's prices, and the market has been very dull. About the same quantity has been on sale and have been disposed of with very little profit to shippers. Choice heavy fat cattle were picked up first as there was only a limited supply of that kind on the market, while of common the supply was fully equal to the demand. There were but few Texas in the yards, the very low prices this kind of stock has been bringing has almost stopped the shipment of them. Good fat grass fed Texans would bring fair prices. The ruling rates of the market were as follows:

Choice prime, 1,400 lbs.....	@6 50
Choice prime, 1,300 lbs.....	@6 25
Choice prime, 1,200 lbs.....	5 75@6 00
Choice prime, 1,100 lbs.....	5 50@5 75
Choice prime, 1,000 lbs.....	5 25@5 50
Texans.....	2 50@3 25
Bulls.....	2 00@3 00
Cows and heifers.....	2 00@3 00

The hog market is no better, and the break down in prices has not been repaired. The following are the ruling prices:

Extra Philadelphias.....	$7 00@7 25
Heavy Yorkers.....	6 75@7 00
Light Yorkers.....	5 00@5 10
Grassers.....	2 50@3 25

There was no change in the prices of sheep, with a moderately active demand. Sales were made at the following figures:

Best, 95 to 100 lbs.....	$5 25@5 50
Good, 85 to 90 lbs.....	4 75@5 00
Fair, 75 to 80 lbs.....	4 25@4 50
Common, 70 to 75 lbs.....	3 50@4 00
Lambs.....	4 00@6 00

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 8.—Flour quiet at $3 00 @5 25. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn 29 @30c. Oats 50@52c. Rye 90c. Barley $1 05@1 07.

continue dull and unchanged at $1 45 for city; $1 30@1 35 for country.

TITUSVILLE, October 8.—The *Courier* says: The market is very quiet, with no change on the upper road, while in the other district there was a slight decline, prices at the close being 82½c for United at wells, and 80c for Union at wells.

Crude, 500 bbls, Upper Road, spot.....$1 05
500 bbls, Upper Road, spot.....1 02½
3,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells.....82½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells.....80
4,500 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells.....

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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 9, 1874.

REMARKS—The dry goods trade has become very brisk within the last week with our large wholesale houses, and merchants will find it to their advantage to patronize Pittsburgh this season, as at no time has there been such large and elegant stocks offered here, as a reference to our price list will show the lowest Eastern quotations as given at hand, a saving of freight and expenses to the retailer. We do not make any changes in the rates of prices in this market.

In the lines of drugs, whisky, tin plates, linseed oil, turpentine, natrona chemicals and wool, there have been some changes, all of which will be found noted below.

There seems to be a general good feeling with business men, who look forward to the near future for the "good time coming."

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A.....	10c	Lonsdale.....	10 c
Eagle.....	10½c	Duquesne.....	9 c
Conewago.....	10 c	Magnolia.....	8½c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks.....	8½c	Anchor shirting	8½c
Pacific.....	8½c	Richmond.....	8½c
American.....	9 c	Pacifics.....	8½c
Conestoga.....	9 c	Mourning.....	9 c
Pinks.....	9 c	Garners.....	9 c
Wamsutta.....	7 c	Cochico.....	6½c
Calico shirting....	7 c	Manchester.....	7½c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster.....	11c	American.....	9 c
Amoskeag.....	11c	Alleghany.....	10 c
Glasgow.....	9½c		

DELAINES.

Hamilton.....	12½c	to 20c	Manchester.....
Pacific.....	12½c	to 20c	Atlantic.....

TICKINGS.

Whitaker.....	37 c	Conestoga C T A	17 c
Portsmouth.....	28 c	Conestoga C T A	16 c
Monmouth.....	20 c	Lake Shore	12½c
Conestoga Medal....	19 c	Allegheny X.....	11½c

BLEACHED COTTONS.

3-4 Canoe.....	6 c	4-4 Fruit of Loom..	12½c
7-8 Conestoga.....	5½c	4-4 Suffolk.....	10½c
4-4 Hamilton.....	9 c	4-4 Pepperell.....	12½c
4-4 Reynolds.....	9 c	9-4 Pepperell.....	32½c
4-4 Hope.....	10½c	10-4 Pepperell.....	37 c
4-4 Lonsdale.....	12 c		

The following revised list of sheeting, bagging and other home manufactured goods will show the quotations:

SHEETINGS.

3-4 Penn Mill, A No. 1..	10c	4-4 Nonatook.....	10 c
3-4 Pittsburgh family..	9½c	4-4 Juniata B, fine...	9 c

BAGGING.

Penn Mill, 2 bush.....	33 c	Penn Mill 2½ bush...	40 c
Penn Mill, 3 bush.....	38 c		

MISCELLANEOUS.

White Carpet Chain, fine.....	38 c	Colored Carpet chain fine.....	38 c
Cotton Batting.....	16 c	Cotton Twine.....	31 c

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acids.		Magcal..₱	80 @ 1 00
Acetic..₱	16 @ 20	Carb..₱	35 @ 40
Citric.....	85 @ 90	Manna..₱	1 @ 1 10
Oxalic..₱	22 @ 25	Morph sul oz	75 @ 7 00
Muriatic..₱	3½@ 4	Nitro O..₱	@ 1 30
Tartaric..₱	66 @ 68	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 10 @ 2 25	Anise.....	2 50 @ 4 00
Aloes.		Bergamot..₱	3 75 @ 9 00
Cape.....	@ 20	Castor..₱	@ 2 00
Socot.....	@ 40	Cassia..₱	2 00 @ 2 25
Am Carb..₱	@ 25	Cloves..₱	4 00 @ 4 25
Aqua..₱	11 @ 13	Cod.....	@ 1 00
Annotto..₱	60 @ 70	Cod liv. gal	1 90 @ 2 25
Arrow.....	@ 1 00	Croton..₱	@ 2 50
Soda.....	4½@ 5½	Linseed, gal	83 @ 86
Bal Copa..₱	90 @ 1 00	Neat's-F..gal	90 @ 1 00
Bay Rum, gal	3 25 @ 3 50	Olive, gal	1 75 @ 2 00
Barks.		Opodeldoc,	
Cassia..₱	25 @ 38	pints, doz	2 25 @ 3 50
Cinch red..₱	30 @ 40	Origan..₱	2 50 @ 3 00
" pale..₱	30 @ 35	Pepper'n..₱	4 50 @ 5 00
Elm..₱	38 @ 40	Peppermint..₱	4 00 @ 4 50
Black Lead.		Sassafras..₱	80 @ 90
Ground..₱	5 @ 6	Spearmint..₱	2 30 @ 2 50
East Ind..₱	11 @ 12	Tanners, gal	57 @ 65
German..₱	8 @ 10	Wintergr..₱	85 @ 90
Prime..₱	8 @ 10	Wintg'n..₱	4 @ 5 75
Blue vit..₱	12½@ 15	Opium..₱	6 00 @ 6 50
Blue mass	70 @ 75	Quicksilver..₱	80 @ 90
Brim roll..₱	45 @ 50	*Potass, ₱ lb*	
Brimstone..₱	5 @ 6	Bichrom.....	24 @ 25
Calomel..₱	2 30 @ 2 40	Chlorate.....	40 @ 41
Camphor..₱	1 25 @ 1 30	Iodide..₱	3 40 @ 4 00
Camp ref..₱	35 @ 40	Prussiate..₱	40 @ 45
Cantharides	@ 12	Quinia..₱	4 @ 5
Cham Germ	@ 48	Valeri Emb	38 @ 40
Chamom..₱	@ 40	Sarsaparilla	40 @ 45
Chlorof'm..₱	1 20 @ 1 30	Senna.....	40 @ 45
Cochineal..₱	80 @ 90	Soda Ash..₱	3½@ 4
Corallyn..ces	7 75 @ 8 00	Soda Bi Carb..₱	3½@ 4
Copperas..₱	3 @ 4	Soda Sal..₱	1½@ 2
Cr m Tar..₱	45 @ 50	Liquorice..₱	40 @ 45
Cubebs..₱	75 @ 80	Extract..₱	1 25 @ 1 50
Cudbear..₱	25 @ 35	Sars Hon..₱	1 @ 1 25
Dextrine..₱	10 @ 12	Sarsaparilla	50 @ 60
Ext Nut gall	45 @ 48	Valeri Emb	38 @ 40
Sculph..₱	35 @ 40	Sarsaparilla	40 @ 45
Ext Logwood	10½@ 11	Sal Ammonia	14 @ 16
Ext Cabbage	40 @ 45	Epsom..₱	3 @ 4
Indian..₱	30 @ 35	Glauber..₱	3 @ 3½
Sicily..₱	23 @ 25	*Soda.*	
Fustic..₱	2½@ 3	Bicarb..₱	7½@ 8
Galls Aleph	@ 33	Hemp..₱	7½@ 8
Gum.		Carbonate..₱	8 @ 10
Arabic sts	30 @ 40	Mustard..₱	11 @ 14
" Winds	30 @ 40	Nux Vom..₱	20 @ 22
Myrrh T'k'n	30 @ 35	Pot Bi..₱	22 @ 25
Shellac..₱	70 @ 80	*Vitriol.*	
Trag'c'nth	35 @ 75	Bl Carb..₱	6 @ 7
" Flake	90 @ 1 00	Soap Cast..₱	15 @ 16
Hoffm'n's	1 00 @ 1 20	Soap Mott..₱	18 @ 22

CITY MATTERS.

The Conduit Company's Case.

The Supreme Court yesterday declined to advance the case of the Columbia Conduit Company, over others on the list, the Chief Justice announcing that it was the opinion of himself and the Associate Justices, that although the case was one of great interest to the parties themselves, it was not of that public importance which would entitle it to precedence. The application was therefore refused.

Almost Drowned.

Yesterday morning early Mr. James Orr, a street contractor of Allegheny had occasion to cross the new Union bridge in a buck wagon, and on reaching the Allegheny side, the horse shied at something and ran to the west side of the bridge, to the embankment, where horse, wagon and occupant were precipitated into the river, the vehicle falling upon Mr. Orr and injuring him somewhat. Hugh Gallagher, a watchman who was in a boat moored at the wharf, hearing his cries, went to his rescue, and succeeded in getting him out of danger. Had it not been for this timely aid Mr. Orr would undoubtedly have been drowned.

Accident at the Hippodrome.

At the most exciting part of the Roman standing race at the Hippodrome last night, when Messrs North, Hogle and Stevens were going around at great rapidity, each mounting two steeds, a misstep on the part of one of the horses ridden by Mr. Geo. North threw that gentleman to the ground with great force. After an effort he succeeded in gaining his feet, and walked to the dance. His team, though freed of their rider, lost not their interest in the race, but kept on the course, and came in ahead by two lengths. The horses of Mr. North had walked around to the judge's stand, and remounting, received the token of victory, rode manfully around the circle once more, being loudly applauded for his pluck.

The Third Ward Schools.

The Grant district schools, in the Third ward, have not been so properous for years as now, under charge of Professor L. J. Gourley. The average attendance at the two sessions, during the past month, was about four hundred and fifty, a larger average than there has been for two years past. Ten teachers are now employed, and the school is now entitled, owing to the increased attendance, to another teacher, which will be granted at the meeting of the Central Board of Education next Tuesday. The High school class, under Professor Gourley's instruction, now numbers thirty, and gives most excellent promise.

The night school, too, is prospering finely, there being an average of sixty in attendance. A more orderly set of scholars cannot be found anywhere.

Boys attended these schools on the first day of the opening of the building now occupied and for several years thereafter, we are always glad to hear and note their progress, and we are pleased to know that they prosper, as they should, under Professor Gourley's management.

Sad Case of Drowning--Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner Mcclaine was notified yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, that the body of a man had been found in the river at Laurel station, on the Fort Wayne road, some six miles below the city. A jury being summoned and an inquest held, it was ascertained that the body was that of John Farrell, who disappeared at No. 129 First street, in the Third ward, Allegheny. The deceased, it seems, had lately been quite despondent, owing to family hard. His wife died a short time ago, and he sent his children to Philadelphia, where he had some relations living. The latter brought the children and a deed for a lot of ground at Turtle Creek were found on his person. The body had evidently been in the river but a short time, and it is probable that the deceased had been drowned the night previous. What were the circumstances of this drowning, there was no evidence to show. The jury returned a verdict of found drowned Deceased was apparently about thirty-four years of age.

Will of the Late Robert Watson.

The will of Robert Watson, whose death has been noticed at length in these columns, was filed for probate yesterday. He bequeathed to the Western University his large library, which is considered to be one of the most valuable private libraries in the country, including nine valuable Caxton books, and other books which are designated by marks, are excepted from the bequest. The library is given on the condition that the trustees shall accept it within six months, and sign an agreement to carry out the provisions of the will in relation to it. They are that it shall be kept separate and distinct as a gift from him, and that a room or rooms shall be provided for the books in the college building. The trustees are also given five hundred dollars. The balance of his personal effects, exclusive of stocks, money, bonds, &c., is divided equally between his sister, Jane Magee, his nephew, Christopher Magee, and his niece, Jane W. Magee. Christopher Magee is appointed executor. The will is dated October 5, 1870. The document makes no disposition of the moneys, bonds, &c., excluded from the last bequest, nor of the real estate of the decedent.

Baptist Social Reunion.

A very pleasant and profitable meeting was held in the Fourth avenue Baptist church last evening, it being the social reunion of one of the Baptist churches in Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and vicinity. Prof. L. H. Eaton, as President, called the meeting to order at 8 P. M. Devotional exercises were led by Rev. William Entwistle, after which Rev. J. S. Huston, pastor of the Nixon street Baptist church, delivered a stirring address on the characteristics of the denomination, its rapid growth and wide-reaching influence.

Rev. J. W. Piannett, of Sharpsburg, then addressed the audience on the advantages of these social gatherings, and suggested the propriety for consideration the establishment of camp meetings as summer resorts.

Dr. Burgess, of Birmingham, then spoke of the good influence of the little courtesies and attentions to the young and others, and closed his remarks by singing the song of the Rich Man and Lazarus.

Dr. R. M. Pearson stated that one dollar paid would constitute a person a member for life. A recess was given, and quite a number enrolled their names.

After recess the President called on a representative of the army, in the person of General F. H. Lane, who responded, and was well received.

Rev. R. F. Woodburn spoke of the work to be done by Baptists in Western Pennsylvania.

Dr. Pearson followed in the audience in happy style. The services were interspersed with music.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

The application for re-argument was refused in the case of Joseph Brown vs. The Commonwealth, from the Eastern district.

Arguments in cases of the Allegheny county list were then resumed, as follows:

James B. Hill and Robert Stewart vs. Chas. H. Prescott. Error to the District Court. Argued by Brown and Marshall for plaintiffs, and Barton and Bell contra.

John McKinney vs. Edward J. Allen. Error to District Court. Argued by Patterson for plaintiff, and Smith contra.

N. Snyder vs. the *Christian Revival* Publishing Company. Error to the Court of Common Pleas. Argued by Mitchell for plaintiff, and Lewis Cochran contra.

H. K. Hazlett vs. Allegheny Insurance Company. Error to Common Pleas. Argued by Shinn for plaintiff and Anderson contra. This was an insurance case, the facts of which were reported at the time of the trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of George Sinclair, bankrupt, of Fayette county, the hearing upon a motion for injunction against J. & J. D. Collins et al. was adjourned until the 20th inst.

In the case of Andrew Jackson, of Allegheny county, bankrupt, the denial of debtor as to sufficiency in matter of petition, and specifying creditors and debts provable, with a list of creditors, as provided by the thirty-ninth section, was ordered to be amended in part with original petitioning creditors within ten days.

A certificate of discharge from bankruptcy, on payment of costs, was ordered in the case of John Stein, of Allegheny county.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of H. H. Palmer & Co. vs. David Hutchinson, previously noticed, a jury found for plaintiff for three dollars and five cents.

John Ruffennack was appointed a committee of the person and estate of Anna Ertle, a lunatic.

In the case of Campbell & Ray vs. Joseph Patterson, an action for work and labor done, the jury found for plaintiff for $31 50.

There will be no jury trials to-day.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Jacob Baumlier and Henry and Christian Baumlier were found not guilty of felonious assault and battery on Milton D. Hay.

Thomas Blackmore, indicted for assault and battery on Martin Lutz, Sr., plead guilty to simple assault and battery.

Charles Decker plead guilty to entering a building with intent to commit a felony, larceny and receiving stolen goods, charged by Adam Mong.

Walter Denniston was found not guilty of assault and battery.

The jury is out in the case of Charles Schall, indicted for assault and battery on oath of George Beefler.

The case of James Canley, charged with felonious assault and battery, is on trial.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Randolph essayed, last evening, the arduous part of *Leah*, in the sombre drama of "Leah, the Forsaken," as in every other character she has yet portrayed for us, she gave almost entire satisfaction.

To-night, for her benefit, Miss Randolph will appear as *Galatea*, in Gilbert's unsurpassed mythological comedy of "Pygmalion and Galatea." For her impersonation of this character, the New York *Herald* says:

This lady's representation of *Galatea*, the innocent and beautiful, is the most remarkable personation we have recently witnessed. Miss Randolph displayed a wonderful versatility in the matter of personal appearance, and in her well as an actress of high order. We do not think a more perfect picture of innocence in particular character. The part precisely seems to fit her power, her appearance, her very look and manner. The transformation, whenever she appears on the stage, the ideal personage and the real become one and blended in the mind of the imagination. Reckoning at once on the subtlety and the evidences, the portrayal of the comedy which falls to the lot of Miss Randolph is never treated with a delicacy that could seem almost too subtle and instinctive to be expressed in words. Possibly the most striking distinguishing feature of Miss Randolph's matchless personation, flexibleness and economy in form, she has so judged the part, that she seemingly ignorant and loving in every action and utterance. Poetry and love played in every feature. Miss Randolph is a stranger to the world, her eyes seldom if ever reaching beyond the stage, and those with whom she associates being the characters in the play. Her delicion with the curious innocence of a child, yet the instinctive elasticity expressed in her face revealed the presence of a woman. So apparently or anything approaching it, from being awakened in the mind of the spectator. The bliss of loving and being loved was a new present with her, and when she beheld herself in the mirror for the first time, and uttered the little passage beginning 'How unattractive I felt then,' her laugh was from the heart, that her step was buoyant."

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

At this theater, this evening, the performance will be for the benefit of Mr. Bryan O'Lynn, late of Flaherty's Mirror of Ireland. As he has myriads of friends here, and is a comedian of no ordinary talents, the house should be filled to its utmost capacity. The programme will be the very best of the season.

Mr. John McCullough.

We were pleased to receive a call last evening from Mr. G. T. Conkling, formerly treasurer at the Opera House, who is now the agent of Mr. John McCullough, the well known and favorite tragedian. Mr. McCullough will commence an engagement at the Opera House, on Monday evening next, with *Virginus*.

THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

Responses from Legislative Candidates.

The Prohibitionists Slighted---An Indignant Secretary and Candidate Retires---Mr. Riddell Discovers a "Dodge" in the City Hall Matter---Captain Ward Understands Mr. Riddell's Political "Dodge"---The Proposition to Nominate a Ticket Defeated.

The Executive Committee of the Taxpayers Union held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Major William Frew in the chair. There were some twenty-five members present, including several new faces, among others Mr. Moffat, known as the poet Councilman of the Sixth ward.

After the reading of the minutes of the two preceding meetings,

Mr. John W. Riddell, from the Committee on Mayor's election, reported progress, that he had addressed a communication to Mayor Blackmore, asking whether he would issue a proclamation for an election for city officers in February next. Mayor Blackmore declined, in writing, and the correspondence has already been published. This, said Mr. Riddell, brings the matter in a shape that a mandamus may be applied for to compel the issue of a proclamation.

ABOUT CITY HALL.

Mr. King, from the Committee on City Hall, said nothing had been done, as they awaited a call for a meeting of the auditors, when the committee would attend.

Mr. Riddell thought this organization ought to have nothing to do with the auditors. The work or auditing had been taken out of the hands of Councils, because the City Hall Commission didn't like the committee appointed. As to Court Auditors, they would simply cast up the accounts and see that the vouchers agree. But there may be extravagance in the expenditure, which is as bad as speculation. For instance, it might be shown that the City Hall cost more than similar better buildings in other cities. This the Court auditors would not take into account. For these reasons, Mr. Riddell objected to the committee having anything to do with the auditors. The change of auditors was simply a dodge to take it out of the hands of the Association. The special fear is opposed to compromising themselves by having anything to do with it.

Major Frew suggested that this committee might call in the auditors and ask them to take part, and have the whole matter thrown open.

Mr. McLain moved that the committee be requested to see the auditors on the matter.

Judge Mellon and Mr. Powers discussed the duties of Auditors. Captain Ward said the Union could attend to the interests of the people, and object to whatever appeared to be wrong.

Mr. Riddell said he didn't believe the Commission had speculated by taking a percentage, but he would say that the extravagance in the purchase of the ground, and construction of building was unparalelled in any city of the Union. He thought it would be a mistake to take part in the audit, because the auditors would have nothing to do with the extravagance.

A CONTRACTOR HAS A WORD TO SAY.

Mr. Ward again took the floor and excitedly demanded that the Union be heard. He did not want anyone here to apologize for the Commission. The Commission ought to be glad to have an investigation. He had the highest respect for members of the Commission, and he thought it very likely that they would show their skirts perfectly clear, and that the suspicions against them were unfounded. The Captain called the building a "shanty" that had cost an almighty amount of money. He would have the gentleman handled before the people if they showed they had expended this money.

At this point Major Frew being called away, Dr. Geo. H. Keyser was called to the chair.

Judge Mellon further addressed the committee on the subject of City Hall, and said that it was important to know whether anything could be covered, if suing. Nothing would be recovered, it would not be worth while to investigate. He was tired of post-mortem examinations. [Laughter.] The Judge now touched upon other matters, and said there were expenditures made and conracts given without authority of law. He suggested that the water works had now cost what should have completed them.

Captain Ward, a delegate to the Union from the Third ward, said he was in a peculiar position in this matter, his firm (Messrs. Bassett & Brown, painters) having been contractors on City Hall. He objected to Capt. Ward's assertions as to the contractors not having got the amounts of money reported by the Commission. His firm had obtained a contract by fair competition, and had got their pay as per contract—be exact amounts as contained in the report of the Commission.

Capt. Ward denied having directed his remarks to Mr. Brown. He simply wished the City Hall Commission shown to be right, if they are right, and after hearing Judge Mellon, he had a motion to offer a resolution to put it in the sense of this association that the City Hall Commission had done their work well and creditably.

Mr. Riddell thought that might be voted down.

After some further discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on City Hall.

A member thought that this action was practically ignoring it.

PROPOSITION TO ACCEPT THE COURT AUDIT.

Captain Ward said that nothing had been done, the whole matter rests as it did before. He now moved that the committee be discharged, and that this Union will accept the action of the Court auditors.

Mr. Kelly was surprised at Capt. Ward's offering such a thing. It is cowardly and mean and he was astonished at the Union entertaining it at all. He did not charge.

Mr. Riddell moved that the City Attorney be requested, courteously, to apply to Court for an increase of the number of auditors to take part in the audit, because the auditors appointed by Councils be added.

After a very short discussion the motion was voted down.

ANSWERS TO THE INTERROGATORIES.

Mr. Powers, from the committee to investigate candidates for Assembly, presented answers from three candidates for Senator, viz: Hon. John C. Newmyer, Miles S. Humphreys and John Routh, and six candidates for the House of Representatives, viz: Messrs. Thomas, S. J. Wainwright, Joseph Hays, Peter Zern, S. F. Patterson and J. M. Carson.

All were considered satisfactory, breathing throughout the spirit of retrenchment and reform.

Following are the responses:

ANSWER OF HON. M. S. HUMPHREYS.

THIRTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH, } October 7th, 1874. }

R. J. Powers, Wm. Frew and Others, Committee of The Taxpayers' Union:

SIRS—Yours of the 25th ult., containing certain interrogations, herewith returned, came duly to hand, and in compliance with your request briefly answer as follows:

1st. Are you thoroughly in accord with the objects of this Association? viz: to lessen the burden of taxation. Answer, I am.

2d. If elected, will you faithfully endeavor to secure the passage of a law fixing the compensation of municipal and county officers at a reasonable stated salary, and exclude all fees and perquisites, so far as the Constitution will allow? A. I will.

3d. Are you pledged, directly or indirectly, in case your are elected, to use your time and influence for any particular person for United States Senator? A. *I am not.*

4th. Are you in favor, and if elected, will you vote for a repeal of that part of the proviso in the 1st section of the act of Assembly, approved the 18th day of June, 1874, which says "An act making the office of Mayor a salaried one," which part of said proviso excepts and exempts the cities of Philadelphia from the passage of said act? A. I am in favor of making the office of Mayor a salaried one, and if the Tax Payers Union, or a majority of them, desire it, and will demonstrate that the above proviso is not in strict conformity with the new Constitution, then, if elected, I shall vote for its repeal.

Truly yours, M. S. HUMPHREYS.

FROM SENATOR NEWMEYER.

PITTSBURGH, October 3, 1874.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to be in receipt of your communication of the 25th ult., requesting my views on certain subjects. In reply, permit me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with all honest attempts to reduce and lessen the burdens of taxation, and to secure an upright and economical administration of public affairs, and to that end I am of opinion that all public officers should receive a fair and equitable stated salary for their services, and that (so far as permitted by the provisions of the Constitution) the fee system should be abolished.

If elected, I shall, as heretofore, earnestly labor, to the best of my ability, to secure those ends.

With regard to the election of a United States Senator, I am unwilling to say that, and all other questions of a like character, and intend to remain so, as my observation has convinced me that a Representative usually loses the confidence of his constituents, and becomes a mere tool by pursuing any other course, a statement greatly to be deplored, but the truth of which has been fully demonstrated.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

FROM JAMES ONSLOW.

PITTSBURGH, October 7, 1874.

R. J. Powers, Esq., Chairman Committee of Tax-Payers' Union:

SIR—In answering the circular of the Taxpayers' Union, of the 25th ult., propounding interrogatories to candidates for the Legislature, I have the honor to reply, without reservation or equivocation, that I am fully in accord with the objects of all associations, whose efforts are calculated or designed to lessen the burden of taxation," and if elected will vote for, as well as "faithfully endeavor to secure the passage of" all laws (not inconsistent with the Constitution) having for their object, the accomplishment of so desirable an end.

In reference to the salaries, fees and perquisites of all "municipal and county officers," including "the office of Mayor," if elected, vote for and support such legislation as will secure to these officers "a reasonable stated salary, and exclude all fees and perquisites, as far as the Constitution will allow.

In regard to the United States Senator question, I can truly say, that I have not pledge, direct or indirect, to vote for or use my influence in favor of any person has been made by me, or for which I have knowledge or consent; and if I am a member of the Legislature, when such officer is elected, will vote for the man who, in my judgment, will best protect the varied interests of our beloved Commonwealth, and reflect the most credit upon the great Republican party, of which organization I claim to be an humble member.

Yours sincerely, JAMES ONSLOW.

Mr. Joseph Hays, candidate for Assembly, answers that he is in accord with the object of the association; not in favor of perquisites to any office, and not pledged for United States Senator.

Mr. J. M. Carson makes similar answer, and says: "I will undeniably pledge myself, if elected, to endeavor to lessen all burdensome taxation."

Mr. J. M. Thornton writes in the same strain.

Mr. Peter Zern answers to the first question affirmatively, to the second question he says he is the third negatively, and to the fourth affirmatively.

Mr. S. F. Patterson writes similarly, and in closing says: "Believing that the best thing for our country is for all its citizens to return to the old-fashioned honesty and thrift so practiced by our forefathers, I am heartily with you, &c.

Mr. John Routh makes favorable promises, and says he sees no reason why the elected Mayor should have any benefits his successors may not enjoy.

In addition to the two great parties, Mr. Powers stated that he had sent one of the circulars to Mr. J. Vannote, understanding that he was a candidate. Mr. Vannote had replied, but subsequently recalled it stating that he would withdraw.

Mr. Finley, Secretary, wanted to know if the gentleman had recognized no others.

Mr. Riddell said there was another party—the Prohibitionists had been overlooked.

Captain Ward moved that the committee be discharged.

Mr. Finley (a candidate on the Prohibition ticket) protested, and said that common courtesy should have demanded a recognition of the third party.

Mr. Powers apologized, saying that he had sent notices to all candidates whose names appeared in the papers, and if there were others he would notify them as soon as he received their names.

AN INDIGNANT SECRETARY.

At this time a reporter requested of Mr. Finley the privilege of copying the replys, and the latter handed them over, saying he didn't care much what was done with them. He then suddenly retired from the room, leaving the duties of secretary to the reporters.

A motion was made to adjourn, but Captain Ward insisted on his motion to accept the report and discharge the committee.

Mr. Bunting forbid this, saying that enough time had been given candidates to answer.

Mr. Riddell called attention to the fact that the Secretary had left in indignation at the non-recognition of the Prohibition ticket. As they had been overlooked, he thought the committee ought to be continued to allow their candidates to be notified and time to answer.

Captain Ward said he could answer the gentleman's shrewdness. He understood the claptrap argument. It was to put off nominations by taxpayers until too late. The fact was the Secretary may have left in "perfect indignation," but boys in the street would laugh at such folly. If Mr. Finley was in candidate on the Prohibition ticket, he is also "one of us," and could easily have answered had he wanted to. It's a regular dodge, said the speaker, to put this matter off. I want, said he, my resolution disposed of, and if it is not done by this committee it will do it myself. I won't be a "dead dog in the pound," said the Captain.

Judge Mellon agreed with Mr. Dunlap as to those candidates that had been notified, but if some had not been, they should be given an opportunity. Those that do not answer must be considered as against the taxpayers and with the rings.

Division was called on Captain Ward's motion, and it was declared lost.

A motion to adjourn was made.

Captain Ward moved to take up his resolution offered at a previous meeting, providing for the call of a convention to nominate a taxpayers' ticket.

Mr. Riddell called attention to the fact that a motion to adjourn was pending.

Captain Ward did not thus to be put off, and insisted upon action on his resolution.

Mr. Kelly suggested that a special meeting be held at an early day to consider the matter.

Captain Ward opposed postponement, and wanted action one way or the other. He believed that there was as large an attendance now as could be secured. They were already here, he said; more than you will likely have again.

It was discovered that the resolution was not at hand, the Secretary having left.

Captain Ward stated the purport of the resolution, when Judge Mellon took the floor against haste in the matter. He stated that the answers received were satisfactory enough, and the taxpayers could select a ticket from them.

Mr. O'Keefe said Mr. Powers thought enough had satisfactorily answered.

Captain Ward—There are some very respectable men in this assembly, but there are some who have their political hobbies. They are afraid of hurting Sam, Jim, Tom or other person, and don't believe in having cards on the bush. Here the Captain told a little story of an amusing character, after which he said: This thing will soon run as long as an eight-day clock if you don't put a ticket in the field.

After some further discussion Capt. Ward's resolution was voted down, whereupon, without action, the committee adjourned.

THE NORWICH ACCIDENT.

English and American Headlights---The Westinghouse Brake.

The London *Engineer* of September 25th has an interesting and suggestive article on the late railway collision at Norwich. There is a strong contrast drawn between the utility of the American locomotive headlight, and that used upon English railways. The inefficiency of the brakes is also discussed, and the assertion is made that, with better headlights and the Westinghouse brake, the accident could have been avoided. The subject is one in which the American public have an interest scarcely less than the people of England, and we give a portion of the remarks of the *Engineer*, which is standard authority on all subjects of which it treats:

THE NORWICH ACCIDENT.

Captain Tyler has practically concluded his inquiry, and the evidence laid before him leaves no room for doubt as to the primary cause of the accident on the Great Eastern Railway, near Norwich, recorded in our last impression. Captain Tyler has not yet sent in his report to the Board of Trade, and two coroners' inquests are pending. The verdicts of the juries may possibly cast certain officials on the Great Eastern Railway, and it would therefore be improper to express the opinions which we have on the subject, or in other words to prejudge the case. We suspect, however, which may be freely discussed, and on which the evidence of one of the witnesses examined before Captain Tyler throws some light. Was it possible to prevent the collision under any circumstances after the trains had left Brundall and Norwich. It is obvious that the work of starting the coupling must have been performed by those in charge of the trains—by the drivers, in fact. Nothing could be done by the officers at Norwich or Brundall. To prevent a collision it was necessary, however, that the drivers of the two trains should see each other, or at all events that each should see the train in charge of the other, while the trains were still so far apart that there was time to pull up. Unfortunately the line is curved near Thorpe, the scene of the accident, and thus the drivers could not, according to Mr. Adams, the locomotive superintendent of the Great Eastern Railway, see an approaching train until they were within about 320 yards of each other. The brake power fitted to the trains was not, on the same authority, competent to pull the trains up, although running at but twenty miles an hour, in less than 1,000 yards, or about 500 yards for each train. The night was, moreover, very dark, and instead of an interval of 320 yards intervening between the trains when each driver became aware that death was in the track, the trains were probably close to each other. Mr. Adamson, the driver of the one that both tender brakes were either applied, or in the act of being applied, at the moment of the collision.

Bearing these facts in mind, let us consider by what means the trains could have been pulled up in time to avoid an accident. In the first place it was essential that the drivers of the two trains should be made aware of each other's approach at the earliest possible moment. This information would have been supplied, in spite of the darkness of the night, by good headlights on the engines, and these been fitted, for example, with such lamps as American locomotives use, the moment the trains got into motion the drivers must have perceived their danger. The head lights used in England are of very small practical value; they serve for indicating, according to color, to signalmen, but for scarcely any other purpose. Now the American lamp really lights up the whole road for a couple of hundred yards before the engine, and it can be seen a couple of miles off. These head lights are so efficient that they have proved of enormous accidents in the States which would have occurred if the drivers of engines had not been informed by their aid that points were set wrong. An English head light affords no information whatever. Not long since an accident occurred at Eltree, on the Midland, to an excursion train within a couple of hundred yards of the station. The points were wrong, and the train, which had only just started, was turned into a blind siding, and some sixteen or seventeen individuals injured. The night was dark, and the driver did not know the points were wrong until he was close upon them. An American head light would have shown him the state of the points before he had left the platform. It is not necessary that we should use the huge affairs which enjoy favor with Americans as head lights. But it is certain that a lamp quite as powerful could be employed with advantage on all our railways. If we suppose the express and mail from Norwich and Brundall to have been fitted with such lamps, the presence of each on the road ahead would have been noticed by the other at 320 yards. With the existing brakes, however, this would have done little good. If, however, the trains had been fitted with the Westinghouse brake it is not too much to say that there would probably have been no collision. We say the Westinghouse brake, because we are not acquainted with any other which can be applied so instantaneously, and at the same time in this case. The turn of a hand would have braked every wheel in the train in about three seconds, and the day of brakes adequately proved over and over again that a train running at but twenty miles an hour can be stopped in less than fifteen seconds from the time the brake cock is turned, and stopped within about 100 yards. Four seconds will turn on the cock, we may demonstrate that the above proviso is not in strict conformity with the new Constitution, then, if elected, I shall vote for its repeal.

THE DEATH OF S. M. KIER.

Resolutions of Respect Adopted.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Pittsburgh Female College, held in relation to the death of Samuel M. Kier, Esq.:

Resolved, That we have learned with heartfelt sorrow of the death of our beloved colaborer in the cause of education, Samuel M. Kier, for many years the Vice President of our Board.

Resolved, That we hereby record our high estimate of him as a presiding officer, a gentleman and a Christian, and share with thousands in profound sorrow for the decease of one whose life has been a benediction to all who have been associated with him in social or business relations.

Resolved, That in the death of Samuel M. Kier, the College has lost one of its earliest and most ardent supporters; the city of Pittsburgh one of its most public spirited citizens; the Church one of its purest minded and most devoted members; the State one of its noblest representatives, and his family one who has left them that richest of all legacies, the savor of a good name.

Resolved, That we will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, and in the daily papers of the city.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and presented to the family of the deceased.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, held yesterday, the President announced the death, on Saturday last, at the time of his death, was a member of the Board, whereupon the following resolutions were presented, and upon motion of Mr. Wm. Coleman, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board have heard, with regret, of the death of their late fellow member, Mr. Kier.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that their deceased friend was in every respect an estimable and useful member of society, upright and capable in business affairs, generous and kindly in his social relations, and that the company, in his death, have sustained a heavy loss.

Resolved, That our sympathies are tendered to his family in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That when the Board adjourns it adjourns to meet at one o'clock, to attend the funeral of Mr. Kier.

S. SCHOYER, JR., Secretary.

Who Wants to Marry?

Don't all speak at once, please. Prof. Donaldson, the intrepid aeronaut, in conversation with the writer, last evening, made a proposition to this effect: "I will marry any good, respectable young lady who will consent to have the marriage ceremony performed in the balloon, above the earth, and to take a bridal tour in the airship." An inquiry as to whether Prof. Donaldson was in earnest elicited the reply: "Well, if any young lady douots me, let her get a clergyman and try it. I will not be the party to back down." As the balloonist is a young and good-looking, we miss our guess if his offer is not snapped up. The Professor, evidently, has an exalted opinion of Pittsburgh girls.

Evening Classes at the Iron City College, corner Penn and Sixth streets, now in session.

LADIES TO THE FRONT.

Another Balloon Ascension by Ladies in the "P. T. Barnum"---A Rush for Seats in the Basket---The Elite of the City Want to Go.

The glowing accounts given through the newspapers of the balloon trip of Tuesday, by the young ladies who made the voyage, have had the natural effect of arousing, in the average feminine mind, an intense desire to accompany Professor W. H. Donaldson and Mr. D. S. Thomas, the almost ubiquitous Press Agent of the Hippodrome, on a brief voyage to the upper régions. Applications have poured in upon Mr. Thomas by the score, coming from our very best ladies, for seats in the basket under the great air-ship, until, now, it would take a score of such balloons to accommodate all who want to go. Of course many must be disappointed; but, if the present favorable weather holds out until the close of the performance at the Hippodrome this afternoon, a big basketful of feminine loveliness will be borne skywards under the care of Donaldson and Thomas. They could have no better guardians on a heaven-ward tour. This will be positively the last of the aerial voyages this season, from Pittsburgh at least, and those who go may consider themselves specially favored in fortune.

Since the ascension of Tuesday, the enormous balloon has been thoroughly overhauled in every part, the netting strengthened, the cloth revarnished, and everything done to bring it up to the nearest approach to perfection. With these improvements it is believed by this profession like Donaldson in charge, and an assistant like friend Thomas, what more favorable auspices could be desired?

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

An old woman, apparently seventy years old, with silver hair and white hair was brought to the lock-up, last night, so drunk she could not give her name.

A little boy who was lost was brought to the Central Station House last evening, and is still there unclaimed. He is apparently four years old, has white hair and is dressed in a suit of water-proof cloth with brass buttons.

The watch stolen last month from Mrs. Robert Scott, on First avenue, was returned to the owner yesterday by detective Scott and Couples, who had traced it to Cleveland and had it sent hither by express. The watch and chain were worth $250.

The Sharpsville *Advertiser* says: "There is an apparent improvement in the moral tone of those Pittsburgh papers whose representatives made a balloon voyage last week. There's nothing like getting near heaven occasionally."—Pretty sharp—for Sharpsville.

To-day the conferees of the Twenty-fourth Congressional district will hold a meeting at the Union House, in Butler. The Beaver County Committee have met and authorized the conferees from that county to vote for Wallace on the first ballot. This instruction, if followed, will nominate Wallace.

Yesterday an extra train, chartered to bring excursionists from Altoona and intermediate places to Barnum's Hippodrome, arrived in the city. The train was made up of fourteen cars, in charge of conductor Elliott, and carried 1,000 passengers. The train was moved to the Duquesne Depot, at the Point, where the excursionists debarked and walked over the new Union bridge at the Point to the Union Park.

On Wednesday afternoon a bricklayer engaged at Sorg's building on Carson street, South Side, stepped upon the elevator used in supplying the brick and mortar, when the whole fell from the third to the first floor, a distance of about forty-five feet. He was picked up unconscious and carried into a drug store and a surgeon was summoned, when it was found that although no bones were broken, the man was injured internally. His name was not learned.

The infant child of Mr. Donart Steely, of the Sixteenth ward, was shot in the head and fatally injured on Wednesday. The gun, got a neighbor's little boy to come and take care of the babe for a short time while she was away from home, and the boy had obtained possession of a pistol, and in some manner, during Mrs. Steely's absence, the weapon was discharged, the ball taking effect in the baby's head. The little one was still living yesterday, but there were no hopes of its recovery.

A short time o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was given from box 165 South Side. An oil can, at No. 165 Twenty-sixth street, sprung a leak, and the oil took fire from a candle carried by the lady of the house. No damage was done. On the way, in answer to the alarm, Chief Hamill narrowly escaped killing a little child named Lida Fisher, who ran almost under the horse while it was speeding along. Chief is a careful horse, and prevented any injury to the little one, although she was knocked down.

Last evening, before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, a hearing was had upon the merit of novelty. A young man named Prentice had fallen asleep in Fairman & Vogt's undertaking establishment, and while he slept the boys about the place had put him into the "freezer," used for keeping dead bodies in ice, and left him there until he awoke. His tormented feelings sought relief in making information against the parties for disorderly conduct. At the hearing one of the defendants was fined a dollar and costs, and the others were discharged.

J. B. HILL IN FULL OPERATION.

His Planing Mill Not Interruped by the late Fire.

The impression that the mammoth planing mill of Mr. J. B. Hill, near Penn avenue and Penn avenue and Twenty-sixth street, had been so badly damaged by the late fire as to interfere with its operations for the winter, is wholly groundless. Every part of these extensive works is in perfect order, and in full operation. The injury to the machinery, by the fire, caused only a short delay of a few days for repairs, but the establishment is fully prepared to furnish on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, all kinds of Lumber, Flooring, Sash, Doors, Weather-Boarding, Turned Balusters, Blinds, Scroll Sawing, Brackets, Bracket Work, Mouldings and Wood Work generally. This is also the most extensive Shingle Manufactory in the city, and their Joint Shingles a specialty, and giving particular attention to the manufacture of Turned Railings from 1 inch to 4 inches in diameter possible to be procured. Mr. Hill has unsurpassed facilities for the production of the finest grades of work, and one of the best machinery yet invented for turning out the various kinds of articles manufactured by him. Not only is the work unsurpassed in precision thus obtained, which adds value to the product, but the greatest economy is secured in the saving of labor and materials. He is thus enabled to sell a superior article at the same money, in charge for inferior class of products when indifferently manufactured. These advantages result in a double benefit to those who patronize this establishment—the saving in first cost, and the saving in working and putting up the work, thus enabling builders, and others, will always find a full stock of superior building materials, which are offered at prices corresponding with the reduction in labor and cost. In a word, Mr. Hill has every facility which skill and experience in the business, backed by an ample capital and the most approved machinery, can command; and the large number of his customers is a sufficient evidence of the fact that those advantages are duly appreciated.

ALEX. BEGGS.

Allegheny Steam Marble Works.

One of the most enterprizing and thoroughly experienced marble workers in Western Pennsylvania is Mr. Alexander Beggs, whose establishment is situated at Nos. 65, 65 and 67 Anderson street, Allegheny. He deals extensively in all kinds of marble work, and especially in monuments, mantles, grave stones, cabinet slabs, etc. He has executed many really elegant and tasteful designs, and those who have work of this kind to do cannot entrust it to safer or more skilful hands. He has also on hand a large stock of patterns for tomb-stones, suited to all tastes and circumstances, and will manufacture to order any new design which customers may desire. Particular attention is given to this branch of his trade; and those who take the trouble to call and see his stock will find it extremely reasonable, and the workmanship first class in all respects. So also in the line of mantles, in which he carries a large stock, orders and others is especially invited. Cabinet makers will also find a full assortment of slabs, of the best material and finish, and at prices as low as those of any other establishment. A stock of the best plaster paris always on hand. We take pleasure in commending Mr. Beggs to the patronage of those who may need any articles in his line, feeling satisfied that they will find him trustworthy and honorable in all his dealings.

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.
Sulphite of Lime
Sulphite of Lime

will keep cider sweet and in excellent condition for any length of time. Persons desirous of preserving this wholesome beverage during the fall season, can do so at a trifling cost, by using this preparation. It does not affect the taste or change the character of the cider in the slightest degree, and is accompanied by very little trouble. Sold very cheap, wholesale and retail, by

McCLARREN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street.

Also, 67 Fifth avenue, and at corner Smithfield and Fifth avenue, dealers in and importers of drugs, chemicals, trusses, braces, French and English perfumery and soaps, saunders' face powder, Atkinson's White Rose, Lubin's extracts and soaps, and English hair and tooth brushes, Buffalo dressing combs, fine sponges, English and Scotch ales and Dublin porter, Scotch oatmeal. All genuine and at low prices.

The Model Cabinet Cooking Stove

is a model baker.
Manufactured and for sale by
JOHN H. HERRON & Co.,
291 Liberty street.

The Model Cabinet Cooking Stove

is a model of beauty.
Manufactured and for sale by
JOHN H. HERRON & Co.,
291 Liberty street.

The Model Cabinet Cooking Range

is the best cooking stove made in this city. Manufactured and for sale by
JOHN H. HERRON & Co.,
291 Liberty street.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

EVANSVILLE, October 8.—Weather cloudy; mercury 52 to 66. River rising slowly; 1 2-10 feet on the gauge. Port list: Departed—Jno. F. P. Gracey. Down—Bransford, Dick Johnson and Evansville, generally pretty light. The Vint Shinkle and Brooklyn were still below French Island bar at 9 A. M. to-day. Business very light.

CAIRO, October 8.—Arrived—Mary Miller, Memphis; Jas. Kinner, St. Louis. Departed—Mary Miller, Cincinnati; Jas. Kinney, Vicksburg. River fell 5 inches and falling. Weather clear; mercury 62.

CINCINNATI, October 8.—River 8 feet 3 inches and falling. Arrived—Juniata, Pittsburgh. Weather fair and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, October 8.—No arrivals. Departed—Mollie Moore, St. Louis; Belle Lee, Memphis. Weather clear and warm.

VICKSBURG, October 8.—Up—Colorado. Down Commonweal